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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: SUGAR.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER SEEDINGS.

The outlook for the winter wheat crop of the Northern Hemisphere is generally favorable in most of the important winter wheat areas. The United States crop has come through the winter in good condition.

The European outlook outside of Russia is favorable. Conditions are average in Spain, France and Italy, the most important winter wheat countries, and have improved in the Balkan countries, except in Hungary where dry weather continues. Conditions are now reported to be good in Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. In Germany, Poland and Austria conditions are average. In the Balkan countries, as well as in the countries of central Europe, damage to winter crops may be offset somewhat by increases in spring seedings. No reliable information is available from Russia but reports from various sources tend to confirm rumors of considerable winter killing and of an effort to make up losses by increases in the spring acreage.

Crop growth in North Africa has been checked by recent frosts, and dry weather. In parts of Algeria there are complaints of irregular germination because of dry weather, but in other sections conditions are satisfactory. Late sowings in Egypt have been injured somewhat by cold weather and winds.

In Tunis an increase of 33 per cent for wheat and 75 per cent for barley areas is reported over the seedings as of the same date last year.^{1/} For other countries there are no revisions or new estimates to be added to the totals of grain acreage previously reported. Although no definite figures have been received, the Algerian wheat and barley seedings, however, are reported to be the same as last year.

The condition of the Indian wheat crop is generally favorable although rain is needed in the Punjab. In the United Provinces conditions are generally good except for some frost damage.

^{1/} No definite figures received and not included in table below.

WINTER CEREALS 1924-25

				Decrease	Increase
Crop countries	1923-24	1924-25	from 1923-24	over 1923-24	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	Per cent	
Wheat:					
Total 15 coun-					
tries	119,753	123,744			3.3
Rye:					
Total 12 coun-					
tries	25,963	27,323			5.2

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

CORN

Conditions in South Africa favor the corn crop and a considerable increase in production over last year is indicated.

Warm wet weather in Argentine during the week ending February 23, has benefited the corn crop. More than 4 inches of rain have fallen in the corn districts during the last three weeks. During the last 7 weeks rainfall has been more than 50 per cent above normal with temperatures also slightly above normal. The Argentine corn crop is well passed the tasseling stage and if the present favorable weather continues the production should be fully up to the average if not above it.

COTTON

Conditions in the principal cotton growing regions of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are reported to be generally good. The International Institute of Agriculture reports continued good conditions in the Sakel areas of Gezira and Kassala. Very cold weather has been experienced in Tokar. In the Blue Nile, the most important region growing American cotton, conditions are favorable.

The Institute reports the probable yield of the South African crop to be half again as large as in 1923-24 when production, according to latest reports, amounted to 7,300 bales of 478 pounds net.

OIL SEEDS

The final estimate of the Indian Sesamum crop of 1924-25 shows an increase in the total yield of 14 per cent over that of last year. This estimate, which includes provinces containing 90 per cent of the Indian sesamum area, places the crop at 494,000 short tons. These same provinces produced 433,000 short tons in 1923-24. The increase is due in part to an increased yield per acre and in part to an increased acreage, the crop occupying an area of 4,947,000 acres compared with 4,799,000 acres during the 1923-24 season.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS

LONDON BUTTER MARKET FIRM. - The London butter market continues firm under the influence of a good demand, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prices of most butters on February 27 were fractionally higher with Australian showing slightly more strength than others. The Copenhagen official price was unchanged on February 26, allowing for exchange. Ninety-two score butter at New York rose $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents during the week, narrowing somewhat the margin in favor of London. Detailed prices are given on page 279, and a review of the dairy situation for the month will be found on page 259.

GERMAN PORK MARKET STEADY. - Hog prices and the prices of lard in German markets were unchanged during the week ending February 25, as compared with the previous week, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. Receipts of hogs at 14 markets were slightly smaller than during the previous week. Hog prices are now about \$1.40 lower than during the corresponding week last month. Lard arrivals at Hamburg continue large. Details appear on page 279.

BRITISH BACON PRICES AGAIN STRENGTHENING. - A strong upward movement in bacon prices occurred in British markets during the week ending February 18, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Danish bacon averaged \$24.50 per hundred pounds as compared with \$23.04 the previous week. Canadian at \$20.45 was about \$1.00 higher than the previous week. American wiltshires rose from \$17.50 to \$18.11. Receipts of hogs at English markets continue heavy and purchases in Ireland compare favorably with figures for last year at this time.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL PRICES. - Prices at the Napier, N.Z. wool sales of February 13, ranged as follows in cents per pound: Corriedale, 49.6; Southdown 45.6 - 75.4; Halfbred, 51.6 - 57.6; Coarser halfbred, 41.6 - 49.6; Fine crossbred, 35.7 - 43.6; Medium crossbred, 35.7; Low crossbred, 29.7 - 33.7; Hogg crossbred, 31.7 - 35.7; Hoggets, 33.7 - 47.6; Lambs, seedy and inferior, 15.9-25.8; neck pieces 35.7 - 41.6; pieces 37.7 - 47.6; Behrensens 15.9 - 27.8; Crutchings 15.9 - 27.8; Crossbred, 13.9 - 17.9. Bradford bought the bulk of the 20,000 bales offered, meeting some German competition for bellies and good pieces. France bid lightly for inferior lambs wool, while America took little interest in the offerings. Quotations received by cable from J. C. Hudson, American Consul at Wellington.

HEAVY GERMAN IMPORTS OF ORANGES. - Germany imported during January considerably more than twice as many oranges, a fourth more of prunes, but only about sixty per cent as many apples as in January 1924, according to a cable from the Berlin office of the Department of Agriculture. The orange imports totaled 73 million pounds against 32 million a year ago. Spain supplied about two-thirds and Italy one-third in both years. Prune imports totaled over 10 million pounds against 8 million in January 1924, with the United States the source of nearly 9 million pounds this January, but only a million a year ago. Apple imports amounted to 14 million pounds against 24 million in January 1924. Imports from the United States were included among "other countries" last year, but in January 1925 amounted to 3 million pounds. The decrease is accounted for by smaller imports from Italy.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS

MEXICO NEEDS AMERICAN WHEAT AND FLOUR. - Mexico will need to import increasing quantities of American wheat before the domestic harvest of July 1925, according to Alexander V. Dye, American Commercial Attache at Mexico City. The tariff imposed on wheat and flour early in 1924 has raised prices so high as to create widespread disaffection. Flour imports have fallen from 35,000 barrels per month to practically nothing. A normal importation of 40 per cent of the national wheat requirements has been curtailed through the prevailing high prices, but the shortage eventually will stimulate imports.

FEWER SMYRNA RAISINS FOR THE UNITED STATES. - Producers of Smyrna raisins concede the bulk of the American market to California growers, according to Samuel W. Honaker, American Consul at Smyrna, and are confining their efforts largely to supplying European markets.

AUSTRALIA TO PACK MORE DRIED FRUIT. - The Australian Dried Fruit Association expects to pack 450 tons of apricots, 350 tons of peaches and 38 tons of nectarines this season, according to E. G. Babbitt, American Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. These figures are substantially larger than the 227 tons of apricots, 270 tons of peaches and 38 of nectarines packed last season. The Association has fixed the export proportion of apricots, at 15 per cent and that of peaches at 5 per cent.

CARDIFF AS A GROWING MARKET FOR AMERICAN FRUIT. - The fruit auction at Cardiff, Wales, handles the equivalent of about 3,000 barrels of imported apples per week during the shipping season September to January, inclusive, according to Courtland Christieni, American Vice Consul at that port. American apples predominate, with Yellow Newtowns bringing the best price. Quotations compare favorably with those for Liverpool and London. Cardiff distributes goods over a radius of 30 miles reaching about two million people, who are showing an increasing interest in imported apples. Grapefruit of inferior quality is imported in small lots from British Empire points, but there has been little interest displayed so far in that product or in the more expensive and superior American grapefruit.

BREMEN COTTON MARKET IS ACTIVE. - The Bremen cotton market anticipates continued activity in American cotton, according to Stanley P. Lawson, American Vice Consul at that port. Cotton goods have been receiving greater attention owing to the unusually high prices ruling for wool and flax. Prices on raw cotton at Bremen fell from 38.19 cents per pound in January 1924, to 26.16 cents late in December and an average for January, 1925, of 26.40 cents.

VALENCIA INCREASES ORANGE EXPORTS. - Up to December 27, 1924, Valencia had shipped 3,128,160 cases of oranges, against 2,222,011 cases up to the same date of 1923, according to M. J. Codoner, American Consul at Valencia. British receipts for the 1924 period were 1,693,637 against 1,509,621, while Germany took 508,163 cases against 81,400 in 1923. Valencia oranges are of such an improved character this season as to command better prices than usual in European markets.

Quotations on American apples in British markets appear on page 280.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS.

United Kingdom

Lambing prospects are considered favorable in England and Wales for the 1925 season according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The number of lambs in early flocks has been about average. In the Isle of Wight where lambing is finished the young lambs are not very strong, but among the early flocks in the Dorset district they are unusually healthy. In all parts of England and Wales it is estimated that breeding flocks have been further increased and the ewes have come through the bad weather fairly well.

Argentina

Nearly 6,000,000 cattle and nearly 5,000,000 sheep were slaughtered under federal or city inspection in Argentina in 1924, according to Trade Commissioner Mace, located at Buenos Aires. Of these numbers over 4,000,000 cattle and more than 4,000,000 sheep were slaughtered in packinghouses and in plants making preserved meats and extracts. To the above figures for inspected slaughter should be added farm and local slaughter in small communities, which for cattle was estimated in 1923 at about 2,000,000 head. Figures for inspected slaughter for the past three years are given on page 268.

Germany

Inspected slaughter of all animals in Germany during the fourth quarter of 1924, figures for which have just been received by cable from the Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture, was practically double that for the same quarter in 1923, and larger than in any other corresponding quarter since the war. Slaughtering of hogs for the full year 1924 increased 76 per cent over 1923. Cattle and calves increased 45 per cent, sheep 68 per cent, and goats 15 per cent over 1923. Detailed figures are given on page 268.

New Zealand

The number of lambs in New Zealand for the 1924 season was slightly smaller than in 1923 according to a preliminary official estimate, amounting to 11,258,000 in 1924 compared with 11,498,000 in 1923. The latter year, however, was a very good year. The number of breeding ewes had been increasing since 1920 and the average percentage of lambings was higher in 1923 than in any of the three preceding years. Detailed figures are to be found on page 268.

Australia

The number of sheep received at the Homebush Fat Stock Market, Sydney, Australia, during 1924 was only 2,005,887 compared with 3,013,878 in 1923 and 3,502,184 in 1922. The large decrease as compared with 1923 is indicative of the extent to which high prices for wool have caused stock raisers to keep their sheep for wool growing purposes. Demand for wool appears to be on the increase, while the supply remains more or less stationary. Cattle marketed in Sydney in 1924 amounted to 320,214 head, or about the same number as last year.

SUMMARIES OF LEADING ARTICLES IN THE ISSUE

1924-25 WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION LARGEST ON RECORD. - World production of sugar, both beet and cane, for the season 1924-25 is now estimated at 24,671,000 short tons, as compared with the previous record production of 22,032,000 short tons in 1923-24, or an increase of 12 per cent. Cane sugar production is only 2.9 per cent above last year, but beet sugar production increased by 33.7 per cent to 8,671,000 short tons.

The largest increases are in the European beet sugar areas, where, outside of Russia and Poland, production is practically back to prewar. With lower prices this year, a further general increase in production seems unlikely, but there are no indications that areas devoted to sugar production, either of beet or cane, will be smaller next year than this season.

With lower prices prevailing there will be a further increase in sugar consumption, but hardly enough to prevent some increase in stocks at the end of the present season as compared with last season.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.- India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world, but the Indian crop figures to only a relatively small extent in the export trade of the country. India imports more sugar than she exports, in fact, ranks about third among the sugar importing nations. Java, Mauritius, and Continental Europe are the chief foreign sources of supply. The bulk of the Indian crop is a low grade of raw sugar produced from cane and certain palms.

FOREIGN DEMAND HELPS U.S. BUTTER MARKET. - A strong demand for butter in European markets, particularly Great Britain and Germany, is keeping heavy supplies from the southern hemisphere, now going to Europe, from being diverted to American markets, as at this time a year ago. London prices of best Danish were about 7 cents per pound below New York at that time, but are now about 6 cents above. There was a material increase in British imports of all dairy products during 1924, and Germany increased her imports of butter by 115 million pounds and of cheese by 72 million pounds over 1923 figures.

Danish dairymen have experienced a very prosperous year. Butter exports totaled 271 million pounds against 246 the previous year. Canada exported more of all dairy products except condensed milk. Her butter exports totaled 23 million pounds against 13 million in 1923.

New Zealand producers are having a very favorable producing season. Butter graded between August 1 and December 31, 1924 amounted to 84 million pounds, against 69 million pounds for the same period last year. Cheese graded decreased from 75 million to about 71 million pounds for the corresponding period. Australian supplies as late as January 24 were keeping up to record volume with the peak of the season's production apparently not yet reached. See page 259.

JANUARY AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS HIGH. - January exports from the United States of agricultural products were well above the volume of exports in January 1924. Grain exports declined rapidly as compared with December. There was a sharp increase in the exports of meat products. See page 269.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

The 12 per cent increase in world sugar production for the season 1924-25 over the previous record production in 1923-24 caused a distinct decline in world prices. Since cane sugar production, which furnishes about 80 per cent of the sugar supply of the United States, does not respond quickly to price changes, the production of 1925-26 is also likely to be large. With a probability of a large carryover to cover the demands of the early part of the season of 1925-26, higher prices for sugar and sugar beets during the coming season seem unlikely.

World production of sugar, both beet and cane, for the season 1924-25 is now estimated at 24,671,000 short tons, as compared with the previous record production of 22,031,679 short tons in 1923-24. Cane sugar production is estimated at 16,000,000 short tons, an increase of 2.9 per cent over last year and beet sugar at 8,671,000 short tons, an increase of 33.7 per cent over last year. The largest increases are in the European beet sugar areas. All of the leading cane sugar surplus areas outside of the United States except British India show material increases in production over last year. The estimate for British India has recently been reduced by nearly 500,000 short tons from earlier estimates.

Sugar production in continental United States amounted to about 1,200,000 short tons in 1924-25, as compared with 1,043,000 short tons in 1923-24. Production of beet sugar alone in 1924 amounted to nearly 1,100,000 short tons, representing a steady increase from the low point of 675,000 short tons in 1922. Hawaii will probably produce about the same as last year; Porto Rico shows an increase of about 75,000 short tons; and reports from the Philippines indicate a large increase in production, although definite figures are not available.

Cuban sugar production in 1924-25 is estimated at more than 5,200,000 short tons, which is an increase of 600,000 short tons over the crop of the previous year, and 1,000,000 short tons over the crop of 1922-23. As far as dutiable sugar is concerned the Cuban crop, enjoying tariff preference, dominates the sugar situation in the United States.

European countries outside of Russia and Poland have practically reached pre-war production and with lower prices this year a further general increase in production next year would seem unlikely. Cane sugar producing countries, which increased acreage during the war period to supply the deficit caused by the loss of the beet sugar areas of Europe, have not increased production as rapidly in the last few years, and present prices are not likely to stimulate further plantings. Immediate reduction in sugar cane acreage, however, is unlikely because of the character of cane cultivation in tropical countries.

Until the present season world consumption of sugar has kept pace with the rapid increase in world production, and at the beginning of the season 1924-25, stocks were low in Cuba, and in six leading European countries stocks on September 1, 1924 were only about 442,000 short tons as compared with 723,000 short tons in 1923 and 612,000 short tons in 1922. It is expected that, with lower prices prevailing, there will be a further increase in consumption, but hardly sufficient to absorb the increase of 12 per cent in the supply. A part of this supply therefore will doubtless go to increase stocks and so enter into competition with the crop of 1925-26.

EUROPEAN SUGARBEET PROSPECTS.

According to reports received decreased sugarbeet acreages are expected in Belgium and Italy^a which will be partly offset by new areas being devoted to sugarbeets in England, and Latvia in which countries the governments are coming to the assistance of the sugar industries.

In Belgium the area under sugarbeets for the coming year will be noticeably less than last year according to a report by Assistant Trade Commissioner Robert J. Scovel at Brussels, Belgium, as many growers of sugarbeets this year are devoting their land to winter cereals.

Italy, which has shown a remarkable increase over prewar sugarbeet area will probably have a lower acreage this year as it has been found sugar cannot be very profitably produced under the present existing conditions, according to Consul James B. Young at Venice, Italy. Foreign sugar is at present imported duty free and the manufacturing tax on sugar has been increased. a/

England, which has granted a subsidy on beet sugar production, expects to increase her acreage considerably in the near future. A sugarbeet factory is being erected in the county of Suffolk which will be completed by October. It is stated contracts have already been made with growers for large quantities of beets to be grown in districts adjacent to the new factories. With the completion of this factory England will have three factories. Other factories will be built in the near future, arrangements are now being made for the erection of one at Somersetshire with a slicing capacity of 1,300 short tons a day, which will be able to take care of beets produced on 10,000 acres each season. It is reported that the three-year contracts used by factories in operation will shortly be offered to growers. Although this factory will not be completed to handle the 1925 crop, the current year will be included in contracts with growers and the crop delivered to other factories, the additional freight charges for hauling long distances to be paid by the factory.

The government of the Irish Free State is taking steps to establish a beet sugar factory in the Free State, according to report from Consul H. M. Collins at Dublin. Preliminary surveys are being made to ascertain the possibilities for the production of beets in the various sections of the country.

The Latvian Government is making a strong effort to build up a sugar industry according to trade commissioner O. J. Mayer at Riga, Latvia. It has encouraged the formation of an enterprise which embraces the cultivation of beets and the production and refining of sugar. A sugar company has recently been formed and a factory is to be erected at Mitau in the Spring. Until the factory is in operation, the government is encouraging the industry by passing a bill allowing the farmers a premium on the exportation of sugarbeets during 1924, 1925 and 1926 to offset the import duty on fine sugar.

a/ Since the preparation of this statement a report has been received which states that Italy has reimposed the tariff on sugar importations.

SUGAR: Production in Specified Countries.

Beet Sugar in terms of Raw Sugar.

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Preliminary 1924-25
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada <u>a/</u>	11,160	27,822	15,743	20,749	<u>b/</u> 37,403
United States <u>a/</u> *.....	641,705	1,074,000	711,000	927,000	1,142,000
Total North America.....	652,865	1,101,822	726,743	947,749	1,179,403
EUROPE					
England.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>b/</u> 7,220	<u>b/</u> 7,852	<u>b/</u> 14,874	<u>b/</u> 24,300
Sweden.....	153,739	253,788	79,472	164,716	<u>b/</u> 154,000
Denmark.....	127,091	155,755	98,953	114,529	<u>b/</u> 154,000
Netherlands <u>a/</u>	246,341	411,534	276,276	250,844	<u>b/</u> 364,000
Belgium.....	<u>d/</u> 278,837	315,372	292,538	326,273	402,350
France <u>a/</u>	<u>d/</u> 307,867	326,319	522,265	523,913	<u>b/</u> 838,000
Spain.....	115,727	81,729	172,492	180,633	<u>b/</u> 231,000
Italy.....	203,675	233,943	299,519	366,161	<u>b/</u> 463,000
Switzerland.....	3,784	6,559	6,757	6,393	<u>b/</u> 7,000
Germany.....	<u>d/e/</u> 2,304,268	1,433,742	1,603,933	1,264,219	<u>b/</u> 1,700,733
Austria.....	<u>d/</u> 79,528	17,609	26,963	52,999	<u>b/</u> 73,000
Czechoslovakia.....	<u>d/</u> 1,221,274	730,745	311,297	1,104,742	<u>b/</u> 1,558,092
Hungary.....	<u>d/</u> 175,783	67,096	90,259	136,075	<u>b/</u> 220,000
Yugoslavia.....	<u>d/</u> 41,459	27,227	36,927	44,790	<u>b/</u> 102,000
Bulgaria.....	<u>d/f/</u> 4,376	14,042	19,821	31,487	<u>b/</u> 45,000
Rumania.....	<u>d/g/</u> 83,245	33,069	55,357	79,962	<u>b/</u> 101,000
Poland.....	702,626	199,300	347,344	456,805	<u>b/</u> 496,000
Finland.....	<u>h/</u>	2,028	1,562	1,746	1,000
Russia <u>a/</u>	<u>d/</u> 1,557,114	65,000	225,751	417,680	507,385
Total Europe.....	8,116,754	4,337,577	4,975,338	5,538,841	7,491,860
World total beet sugar <u>i/</u>	8,769,619	5,489,399	5,702,081	6,486,590	8,671,263

CANE SUGAR (RAW).

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Preliminary 1924-25
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA					
United States.....	310,837	327,700	<u>j/</u> 295,100	<u>j/</u> 162,000	<u>j/</u> 105,000
Hawaii.....	567,495	592,000	537,000	691,000	<u>b/</u> 661,000
Porto Rico.....	363,474	408,335	379,071	447,570	522,061
Virgin Islands.....	9,613	5,600	<u>b/</u> 1,948	<u>b/</u> 2,612	<u>b/</u> 2,300

SUGAR: Production in Specified Countries, -Cont'd.

Cane Sugar (Raw), -Cont'd.

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Preliminary 1924-25
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Central America:					
Costa Rica.....	2,791:b/	5,600:b/	5,600:b/	6,700:	
Guatemala.....	3,998:b/	23,383:b/	27,378:b/	23,352:b/	26,830
Nicaragua.....	3,742:	14,881:	12,401:	11,023:	
Salvador.....	k/ 18,084:b/	33,600:b/	33,600:b/	39,200:	
Panama.....	c/ :b/	3,028:b/	4,500:b/	4,500:	
Mexico.....	163,358:	140,797:	164,616:b/	186,964:b/	185,000
West Indies:					
British -					
Antigua.....	12,919:	10,792:	14,046:b/	8,803:b/	14,600
Barbadoes.....	27,738:b/	64,000:b/	77,800:b/	49,402:b/	59,000
Jamaica.....	23,856:	36,267:	36,507:b/	37,443:b/	47,700
St. Christopher:	13,252:	10,806:b/	12,025:b/	11,420:b/	14,600
Trinidad and Tobago.....	51,275:	67,142:b/	46,613:b/	58,290:b/	67,000
Cuba.....	2,237,052:	4,532,904:	4,086,781:b/	4,538,853:b/	5,175,000
Dominican Republic..	104,664:	205,974:	206,273:b/	255,855:b/	319,948
Haiti.....	c/ :	11,352:b/	12,283:b/	6,500:b/	7,800
French:					
Guadeloupe.....	40,810:	35,737:b/	28,048:b/	30,854:b/	36,000
Martinique.....	42,782:	22,400:b/	22,064:b/	19,000:b/	25,800
Total North and Central America:					
Comparable with:					
1909-10 to					
1913-14.....	4,052,820:	6,552,298:	6,003,654:	6,591,341:	
Total North and Central America:					
Comparable with:					
1924-25.....	4,026,203:	6,495,189:	5,947,553:	6,529,918:	7,272,189
EUROPE AND ASIA					
Spain.....	17,059:	8,926:b/	15,538:b/	5,816:b/	11,904
India.....	2,649,480:	2,932,000:	3,409,000:	3,653,000:b/	2,784,000
Formosa.....	192,299:	363,046:	391,730:	502,584:b/	515,200
Japan.....	75,718:	110,900:	83,147:b/		
Java.....	1,485,236:	1,906,019:	2,027,516:b/	1,976,072:b/	2,193,307
Philippine Islands :	294,380:	533,189:	475,325:	588,000:	
Total Europe and Asia Comparable :					
with 1909-10 to					
1913-14.....	4,714,172:	5,859,080:	6,407,306:	6,733,472:	

SUGAR: Production in Specified Countries, -Cont'd.

Cane Sugar (Raw), -Cont'd.

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Preliminary 1924-25
EUROPE AND ASIA, -CONT'D.	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Total Europe and Asia comparable with 1924-25	4,419,792	5,325,891	5,931,981	6,145,472	5,504,411
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina.....	193,853	210,869	238,603	282,476	b/ 274,651
Brazil.....	1/ 332,813	550,965	667,200	b/ 476,000	b/ 560,000
Guiana -					
British.....	1/ 112,512	113,263	101,649	b/ 100,756	b/ 105,000
Dutch.....	13,235	12,242	13,146	11,964	b/ 11,400
Paraguay.....	1,363	b/ 2,653	b/ 1,927	b/ 3,400	
Peru.....	202,513	341,718	351,390	343,922	b/ 336,000
Total South America: Comparable with 1909-10 to 1913-14	856,094	1,231,710	1,373,915	1,218,518	
Total South America: Comparable with 1924-25.....	854,731	1,229,057	1,371,968	1,215,118	1,287,051
AFRICA					
Egypt.....	67,127	121,979	105,856	79,736	b/ 123,000
Mauritius.....	233,671	224,660	254,840	222,169	261,000
Union of S. Africa...	88,165	148,499	157,960	196,000	165,000
Portuguese East Africa.....	26,460	37,098	55,829	b/ 67,000	b/ 78,000
Reunion.....	41,653	42,516	42,551	b/ 49,428	b/ 48,700
Total Africa.....	457,076	574,752	617,036	614,383	675,700
OCEANIA					
Australia.....	216,331	336,004	341,359	315,800	b/ 414,000
Fiji.....	84,629	84,129	51,277	b/ 65,000	b/ 78,000
Total Oceania.....	300,960	420,133	392,636	380,800	492,000
Total Cane Sugar all: countries reporting: comparable with 1909-10 to 1913-14	10,381,122	14,637,973	14,794,547	15,538,514	
Total Cane Sugar all: countries reporting: comparable with 1924-25.....	10,060,762	14,045,022	14,261,194	14,835,691	15,231,351

SUGAR: Production in Specified Countries,-Cont'd.

Country	Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Preliminary 1924-25
	1909-10 to 1913-14				
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Estimated world total:					
Cane sugar.....	10,387,671	14,644,018	14,795,269	15,545,089	16,000,426
Total Beet & Cane					
sugar all countries:					
reporting compar-					
able with 1909-10					
to 1913-14.....	19,150,741	20,127,372	20,496,628	22,025,104	
Total Beet and Cane					
sugar all countries:					
reporting compar-					
able with 1924-25	18,830,381	19,534,421	19,963,275	21,372,231	23,902,619
Estimated World Total:					
Beet and Cane sugar	19,157,290	20,133,417	20,501,850	22,031,679	24,671,694

Compiled from Official sources and International Institute unless otherwise stated.

- a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw.
- b/ Commercial estimate.
- c/ Too small to report.
- d/ Estimates for present boundaries.
- e/ One year only 1912-13, according to statistics of the German Sugar Association the 1912-13 sugar production was the greatest on record.
- f/ The figure as here given from an official source appears to be low judging from the estimated acreage and production of beets for the same period. Allowing an average yield of 300 pounds of sugar per ton of beets the sugar production for this period would amount to about 8,000 short tons.
- g/ 4 year average.
- h/ No sugar was produced prior to 1918.
- i/ This total does not include small amounts of beet sugar produced in Australia or other countries for which no official statistics are available.
- j/ Louisiana only.
- k/ One year only.
- l/ Three year average.

* Conversion of refined sugar to raw made on basis: 100 lbs raw = 95 lbs refined.

SUGAR: Estimated World Production and Production in Cuba,
India and Java 1895-96 to 1924-25.

Year	: Estimated world :		Three chief producing countries			
	: totals (prelim.) :		Cuba	:	India	: Java.
	: Short tons. :		Short tons	:	Short tons	: Short tons
1895-96	: 10,105,883 :		252,245	:		: 528,021
1896-97	: 10,761,405 :		237,497	:		: 575,263
1897-98	: 10,942,925 :		342,208	:		: 623,223
1898-99	: 11,002,309 :		375,948	:	2,325,382	: 785,638
1899-1900	: 11,409,131 :		336,082	:	2,083,206	: 821,387
1900-01	: 12,962,882 :		712,159	:	2,549,958	: 819,943
1901-02	: 14,123,384 :		952,203	:	2,265,173	: 891,236
1902-03	: 13,066,234 :		1,118,738	:	2,135,598	: 982,781
1903-04	: 13,307,431 :		1,165,055	:	2,096,624	: 1,022,836
1904-05	: 13,143,732 :		1,302,849	:	2,429,000	: 1,159,866
1905-06	: 15,227,691 :		1,320,199	:	1,932,560	: 1,146,037
1906-07	: 15,815,608 :		1,598,994	:	2,469,936	: 1,092,053
1907-08	: 15,218,527 :		1,077,393	:	2,292,528	: 1,215,530
1908-09	: 15,876,462 :		1,694,965	:	2,097,648	: 1,274,306
1909-10	: 16,730,318 :		2,020,871	:	2,480,700	: 1,360,353
1910-11	: 18,680,900 :		1,661,465	:	2,587,100	: 1,392,842
1911-12	: 17,784,046 :		2,123,502	:	2,744,900	: 1,626,751
1912-13	: 20,128,785 :		2,719,961	:	2,861,500	: 1,467,901
1913-14	: 20,812,861 :		2,909,460	:	2,573,200	: 1,578,332
1914-15	: 20,627,143 :		2,921,984	:	2,736,000	: 1,502,852
1915-16	: 18,900,512 :		3,398,385	:	2,949,000	: 1,480,725
1916-17	: 18,544,544 :		3,421,597	:	3,093,000	: 1,785,293
1917-18	: 20,196,700 :		3,889,966	:	3,846,000	: 2,055,839
1918-19	: 18,310,067 :		4,490,902	:	2,762,000	: 1,988,002
1919-20	: 17,866,925 :		4,183,676	:	3,404,000	: 1,540,666
1920-21	: 19,245,755 :		4,406,413	:	2,825,000	: 1,747,594
1921-22	: 20,133,417 :		4,532,904	:	2,932,000	: 1,906,019
1922-23	: 20,501,850 :		4,086,781	:	3,409,000	: 2,027,516
1923-24	: 22,031,679 :	a/	4,538,853	:	3,658,000	: a/ 1,976,072
1924-25	: 24,671,694 :	a/	5,175,000	:	a/ 2,784,000	: a/ 2,193,307

Compiled from Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Commercial estimate.

SUGAR: International Trade, 1909-1924

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average 1909-1913		1923		Preliminary 1924	
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria-Hungary	3,942:	848,830:	---	---	---	---
Barbados	a/ 233:	25,829:	---	---	---	---
Belgium	7,892:	154,476:	66,980:	164,814:	---	---
Brazil	a/ 117:	38,284:	---	168,845:	---	---
British Guiana	a/ 6,112:	106,196:	---	93,122:	---	---
Cuba	656:	2,009,899:	3,359:	3,872,353:	b/4,538,853:	---
Czechoslovakia	---	---	58:	519,523:	---	---
Dominican Republic	c/ 766:	92,351:	164:	186,946:	---	---
Dutch East Indies	3,562:	1,412,555:	2,851:	2,014,473:	d/1,967,127:	---
Egypt	43,020:	8,086:	5,022:	49,903:	---	---
Fiji	e/ 386:	78,817:	---	---	---	---
Germany	3,486:	873,161:	5,824:	19,513:	50,412:	418,477:
Hungary	---	---	930:	49,716:	142:	79,075:
Jamaica	395:	14,494:	---	27,700:	---	---
Mauritius	a/ 2:	226,255:	181:	246,704:	---	---
Netherlands	82,721:	200,490:	162,528:	232,844:	258,303:	293,051:
Peru	726:	146,736:	16:	311,201:	---	---
Philippine Islands	3,950:	179,452:	4,985:	299,807:	f/ 352,500:	---
Poland	---	---	1,571:	104,871:	---	---
Russia	3,744:	293,514:	---	---	---	---
Salvador	---	2,935:	---	10,168:	---	6,000:
Trinidad & Tobago	522:	43,755:	893:	39,786:	---	---
Union of South Africa	29,694:	675:	2,972:	32,274:	---	---
Venezuela	c/ 285:	2,181:g/	7:g/	12,905:	---	---
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Algeria	37,908:	---	42,859:	---	---	---
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13,764:	---	8,609:	---	---	---
Argentina	51,690:	72:	27,089:	1:	---	---
Australia	76,233:	268:	---	---	---	---
Austria	---	---	89,220:	226:	---	---
British India	715,990:	26,611:	559,541:	22,221:	---	---
Canada	297,893:	820:	432,791:	60,974:	435,482:	43,550:
Chile	84,965:	90:	82,769:	---	---	---
China	343,622:	14,933:	407,269:	24,207:	---	---
Denmark	21,814:	22,536:	62,785:	259:	59,686:	490:
Finland	50,077:	---	54,528:	---	---	---
France	186,198:	206,897:	538,078:	135,971:	---	---
Greece	11,718:	---	38,813:	---	---	---
Hongkong	---	---	336,667:	356,748:	---	---
Italy	9,249:	302:	39,698:	2,339:	---	---
Japan	176,942:	60,204:g/	133,896:g/	43,746:	---	---
Morocco	61,402:	---	---	---	---	---

(Continued)

SUGAR: International Trade, 1909-1924, Cont.

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average:				Preliminary	
	1909-1913		1923		1924	
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING:	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
COUNTRIES	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
New Zealand	62,962:a/	13,478:	72,139:	380:	:	:
Norway	52,326:	---	63,438:	---	83,714:	---
Persia	109,353:a/	557:	---	---	:	:
Spain	45:	63:	812:	8:	:	:
Sweden	1,672:	1:	27,605:	---	81,853:	---
Switzerland	118,201:	---	109,910:	36:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,853,605:	32,603:	1,694,865:	58,667:	1,953,303:	81,050
United States	2,122,517:	39,684:	3,854,668:	222,458:	4,137,873:	220,136
Other countries	472,704:	224,001:	40,273:	26,165:	:	:
Total	7,125,050:	7,472,071:	8,976,653:	9,411,874:	7,060,688:	8,000,356

Official sources except where otherwise noted.

The following kinds and grades have been included under the head of sugar: Brown, white candied, caramel, chancaca (Peru), crystal cube, maple, muscovado, pancake. The following have been excluded: "Candy" (meaning confectionery), confectionery, glucose, grape sugar, jaggery, molasses, and sirups.

- a/ Four-year average.
- b/ Revista Azucarera de H. A. Himely.
- c/ One year only.
- d/ Eleven months, Java and Madura only.
- e/ Three-year average.
- f/ Eleven months.
- g/ Six months.

INTRODUCTION OF SUGARBEET GROWING IN MANITOBA, CANADA.

An effort is being made to increase the interest of farmers in Manitoba in the growing of sugarbeets according to a report by Consul John G. Erhardt of Winnipeg, Canada. It is reported that application has been made to the Manitoba Government for the incorporation of a sugar beet company. It is believed there will be no difficulty in the labor problem since farmers of foreign extraction would not require hired labor but would care for their own crop and that native farmers would make contracts with a sufficient number of Galician women accustomed to such work to do the seeding, cultivating and harvesting. Ontario is at present the only province in which sugarbeets are grown to any extent.

SUGAR: Exports from the United States by countries, year ending June 30, average 1910-14, 1921-1924, and July-January, 1924-25

Country	Average : 1910-14	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924	: July-Jan. : 1924-25.
	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons
France.....	a/	30,918	193,931	54,508	19,830	7,031
United Kingdom.....	18,488	98,003	341,710	158,387	40,190	24,281
Greece.....	---	35,084	44,439	16,191	4,445	7,130
Italy.....	3	21,311	17,644	20,977	257	506
Norway.....	1	885	38,861	23,086	862	6,517
Spain.....	97	23,874	27,651	1,200	2,542	8,281
Other countries.....	16,904	78,374	336,793	100,579	67,345	59,286
Total.....	35,493	291,349	1,001,019	372,928	135,471	115,032

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1914, and Monthly Summary of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States.
a/ Less than one ton.

SUGAR: Imports into the United States by countries, including shipments from Porto Rico and Hawaii, year ending June 30, average 1910-14, 1921-1924 and July-January, 1924-25

Country from which imported -	Average : 1910-14	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924	: July-Jan. : 1924-25.
Cane sugar:	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons
Cuba.....	1928,229	2462,815	3860,128	4020,796	3257,632	1799,505
Dominican Republic.....	5,152	105,320	46,531	1,740	39,095	6,595
Philippine Islands.....	116,170	168,572	269,235	276,616	315,436	127,785
Other countries.....	144,640	755,381	56,267	67,592	152,847	53,139
Total cane sugar.....	2194,191	3492,093	4232,164	4366,744	3765,000	1986,824
Beet sugar.....	---	11,346	3	---	---	2,070
Total cane and beet.....	2194,191	3503,344	4232,167	4366,744	3765,000	1988,894
SHIPMENTS TO U.S. FROM						
Porto Rico.....	335,584	409,022	469,507	355,191	371,751	127,357
Hawaii.....	552,739	488,869	595,812	597,539	585,694	321,191
GRAND TOTAL.....	3082,514	4401,335	5297,486	5319,474	4722,445	3437,342

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1914, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

SUGAR: Exports from Cuba by countries of destination
average 1909-13, 1921, 1922, and 1923.

Countries of destination	Year ending December 31			
	Average			
	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States	1,906,300:	2,653,300:	4,450,700:	3,468,200
Canada	7,500:	23,300:	86,300:	43,500
United Kingdom	97,000:	331,200:	760,200:	285,700
France	7,600:	68,000:	150,100:	28,800
Netherlands	1,100:	0:	14,700:	11,400
Belgium	a/	3,300:	33,600:	5,300
Italy	a/	17,900:	100:	0
Denmark	0:	0:	0:	13,800
Ireland	0:	0:	0: b/	11,700
Japan	0:	56,300:	43,900:	0
China	0:	17,100:	17,400:	0
Australia	0:	23,000:	0:	0
Other countries	300:	11,900:	24,400:	4,000
Total	2,019,800:	3,205,300:	5,581,400:	3,872,400
Total for 1924 (preliminary) c/ 4,538,900.				

Compiled from Comercio Exterior, Cuba, 1913, 1921, and 1923.

a/ Less than 50 tons. b/ Included with the United Kingdom prior to Jan 1, 1923.

c/ Commercial source.

SUGAR: Exports from Java and Madura, 1913, 1921, 1922, and 1923.

Countries of destination	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1921	1922	1923
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
British India	682,000:	742,000:	361,800:	556,800
Japan	296,400:	296,400:	356,800:	331,300
Hongkong	234,900:	410,500:	263,600:	316,800
Straits Settlements..	102,800:	92,100:	82,200:	80,200
China	48,100:	37,500:	33,000:	24,000
Australia	36,100:	20,700:	1,900:	300
Canada	6,600:	5,600:	13,500:	35,700
United Kingdom	300:	11,300:	89,800:	205,900
Other countries	4,500:	232,500:	380,100:	463,500
Total	1,411,700:	1,848,600:	1,582,700:	2,014,500
Total for 1924 (11 mo.) preliminary a/ 1,967,100.				

Compiled from Statistiek van den Handel en de In-En Vitvoerchten in Nederlandsch-Indië - Deel II a Java en Madoera.

a/ Commercial source.

SUGAR: Imports into the United Kingdom by Countries, 1913, 1922-1924

Country from which imported -	Sugar, refined			
	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1922	1923	1924
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Germany	521,300 : a/	-- : a/	-- : a/	--
Austria-Hungary	221,800 :	-- :	-- :	--
Netherlands	200,000 :	63,300 :	91,200 :	191,000
Belgium	55,700 :	38,800 :	39,900 :	54,500
United States	400 :	297,100 :	107,600 :	68,400
Canada	b/ :	92,500 :	31,800 :	28,200
Czechoslovakia	-- :	55,200 :	124,000 :	246,200
Austria	-- :	b/ :	0 :	a/
Hungary	-- :	0 :	6,600 :	a/
Other countries	34,000 :	39,500 :	31,300 :	82,600
Total, refined	1,033,200 :	586,400 :	432,400 :	670,900
Re-exports	200 :	5,900 :	17,100 :	6,400
Total imports for consumption	1,032,300 :	580,500 :	415,300 :	664,500

	Sugar, unrefined			
Germany	528,700 :	100 :	b/ :	4,300
Cuba	251,100 :	710,600 :	290,000 :	506,400
British West Indies	32,900 :	58,800 :	73,600 : c/	61,900
Peru	20,800 :	118,400 :	108,300 :	97,900
Mauritius and dependencies	22,500 :	216,500 :	249,700 :	141,000
British Guiana	20,600 :	48,300 :	36,900 : d/	--
San Domingo	10,500 :	36,100 :	43,400 :	118,600
Brazil	5,700 :	121,500 :	98,500 :	25,300
Java	100 :	177,800 :	279,100 :	100,000
Union of South Africa	b/ :	34,900 :	28,800 :	a/
Other countries	269,400 :	28,200 :	99,800 :	245,900
Total, unrefined	1,172,300 :	1,551,700 :	1,308,100 :	1,301,300
Re-exports	4,300 :	10,600 :	28,500 :	12,500
Total imports for consumption	1,168,000 :	1,541,100 :	1,279,600 :	1,288,800

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign countries and British Possessions, 1917, 1923, and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1924.

a/ If any, included in "Other countries."

b/ Less than 50 short tons.

c/ Includes British Guiana and British Honduras.

d/ Included in British West Indies.

Table 22.

GERMANY: Foreign Trade in Raw and Refined Sugar in Terms of Raw Sugar (a)
Average 1909-13

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.....	+ 461	- 2,827	- 8,586
Morocco.....		- 9,674	- 9,674
Portugal.....		- 9,933	- 9,933
Chile.....		- 11,614	- 11,614
Denmark.....	1	- 13,394	- 13,393
Netherlands.....	+ 71	- 19,305	- 19,334
Uruguay.....		- 31,151	- 31,151
Argentina.....		- 23,673	- 23,673
Switzerland.....		- 37,613	- 37,613
Norway.....		- 44,694	- 44,694
Great Britain.....	+ 423	- 666,456	- 666,013
Other countries.....	+ 4,595	- 62,436	- 57,833
Totals.....	+ 5,565	- 936,802	- 931,234

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

Country	1921-1922 Net Imports (+)	1922-1923 Net Imports (+)	1923-1924 Net Exports (-)
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.....	+ 27,553	+ 67,092	a
Netherlands.....	+ 27,639	+ 31,111	- 46,145
Czechoslovakia.....	+ 17,109	+ 2,306	a
Belgium.....	+ 4,653	+ 1,358	a
Sweden.....	+ 4,290	+ 30	a
Danzig.....	+ 4,066	+ 5,327	a
Dutch Indies.....	+ 3,617	+ 38,094	+ 3,391
Brazil.....	+ 3,451	+ 7,034	a
Great Britain.....	+ 3,135	+ 3,031	a
Cuba.....	+ 2,367	+ 18,511	a
Dominican Republic.....	+ 1,351	+ 790	a
Poland.....	+ 741	+ 19,226	a
Denmark.....	+ 718	+ 6,771	a
Saar District.....	-(b) 10,742	-(b) 8,907	- 8,369
Other countries.....	+ 5,563	+ 12,855	- 104,951
Totals.....	+ 95,942	+ 205,150	- 156,774

a Included in other countries.

b Net exports.

Refined sugar reduced to raw sugar at the ratio of 9:10. Refined sugar in German trade statistics includes the classifications 176 a - i, other sugars classed as raw sugars 176 k - n.

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt; Monatliche Nachweise Ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands. Statistisches Reichsamt; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

SUGAR: Production, Trade and Consumption of Continental United States,
1890-1924. ^{1/}
(In terms of raw sugar, 1909-1924)

Year :	Production :	Brought from insular possessions. ^{2/}	Net imports from foreign countries ^{3/}	Domestic exports ^{4/}	Consumption ^{5/}	
begin- ning :					Total	Per capita
July 1:						
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Pounds
1890 :	252,459 :	---	1,739,480 :	54,216 :	1,937,722 :	60.8
1891 :	191,292 :	---	1,775,972 :	7,425 :	1,959,840 :	60.3
1892 :	262,770 :	---	1,878,980 :	10,373 :	2,131,376 :	64.3
1893 :	328,009 :	---	2,148,169 :	7,734 :	2,468,444 :	73.0
1894 :	387,200 :	---	1,778,402 :	4,764 :	2,160,838 :	62.7
1895 :	304,544 :	---	1,947,499 :	4,702 :	2,247,341 :	64.0
1896 :	364,128 :	---	2,439,220 :	4,152 :	2,799,196 :	78.3
1897 :	399,372 :	---	1,338,251 :	3,254 :	1,734,369 :	47.6
1898 :	320,762 :	---	1,986,576 :	4,932 :	2,302,406 :	62.1
1899 :	243,004 :	---	2,006,842 :	11,258 :	2,238,588 :	59.3
1900 :	397,968 :	416,388 :	1,982,525 :	4,266 :	2,792,615 :	72.6
1901 :	548,931 :	457,897 :	1,507,171 :	4,563 :	2,509,436 :	63.9
1902 :	591,308 :	509,871 :	2,096,784 :	7,107 :	3,190,856 :	79.6
1903 :	518,674 :	528,647 :	1,809,983 :	9,822 :	2,847,482 :	69.6
1904 :	657,108 :	591,019 :	1,800,421 :	10,749 :	3,037,799 :	72.8
1905 :	703,523 :	613,260 :	1,952,297 :	13,266 :	3,255,814 :	76.6
1906 :	755,772 :	627,165 :	2,179,159 :	14,848 :	3,547,248 :	81.9
1907 :	857,868 :	792,592 :	1,663,749 :	17,005 :	3,297,204 :	74.7
1908 :	840,284 :	797,482 :	2,051,563 :	44,613 :	3,644,716 :	81.1
1909 :	882,630 :	927,752 :	1,934,754 :	72,382 :	3,672,754 :	80.3
1910 :	903,475 :	943,701 :	1,845,279 :	36,598 :	3,655,858 :	78.6
1911 :	1,005,336 :	1,187,663 :	1,832,424 :	50,380 :	3,975,044 :	84.2
1912 :	907,070 :	1,026,972 :	2,266,426 :	30,963 :	4,169,506 :	87.0
1913 :	1,088,944 :	936,376 :	2,463,252 :	37,190 :	4,451,382 :	91.6
1914 :	1,022,828 :	1,098,314 :	2,529,963 :	302,642 :	4,348,464 :	88.2
1915 :	1,078,406 :	1,102,057 :	2,689,067 :	882,864 :	3,986,666 :	79.7
1916 :	1,193,106 :	1,203,938 :	2,527,984 :	676,752 :	4,248,276 :	83.7
1917 :	1,068,438 :	975,684 :	2,344,816 :	305,429 :	4,083,508 :	79.4
1918 :	1,102,421 :	1,073,944 :	2,799,962 :	568,566 :	4,407,760 :	84.5
1919 :	903,060 :	975,735 :	3,812,955 :	776,502 :	4,915,248 :	93.0
1920 :	1,346,812 :	1,076,342 :	3,228,279 :	319,089 :	5,332,344 :	99.6
1921 :	1,424,726 :	1,340,867 :	3,940,777 :	1,085,349 :	5,621,022 :	103.6
1922 :	1,021,360 :	1,235,049 :	4,068,206 :	412,196 :	5,912,418 :	107.5
1923 :	1,111,898 :	1,274,623 :	3,436,972 :	152,884 :	5,670,609 :	101.8
1924 :	1,324,000 :					

- 1/ Predominately raw except beet sugar production and domestic exports which are chiefly refined, 1909 to date production and domestic exports converted to raw, beet sugar and refined cane converted by multiplying by 1.075.
- 2/ From Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands (Virgin Islands included, 1917-18 and subsequently).
- 3/ Cuba included, Philippine Islands excluded 1900 and subsequently.
- 4/ Shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico included.
- 5/ Consumption for all purposes. No account taken of stocks at beginning or end of year.

STATISTICS OF COLONIAL AND BEET SUGAR IN THE MOST IMPORTANT COUNTRIES
OF EUROPE FROM 1st OF SEPTEMBER TO END OF NOVEMBER.

	: Total 3 months			: 3 months 1924-25 individual countries					
	: 1922-23	: 1923-24	: 1924-25	: Ger-many	: Czec-hoslo-vakia	: France	: Bel-gium	: Hol-land	: Eng-land
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Production.....	2,423	2,557	3,549	1,330	1,212	474	244	289	---
Imports.....	845	552	753	55	---	164	*22	56	455
Stocks 1st of Sept..	612	723	442	77	20	61	16	13	255
Total.....	3,880	3,832	4,744	1,462	1,232	699	282	358	710
Stocks end of Nov..	2,244	2,141	2,628	976	774	337	163	194	184
Deliveries.....	1,636	1,691	2,116	486	458	362	119	164	526
Exports.....	301	468	741	100	352	93	*61	96	38
Consumption 3 mos. :	1,335	1,223	1,375	386	106	269	58	68	488
Previous 9 mos.....	4,001	4,004	3,646	832	283	690	134	169	1,537
Consumption 12 mos.:	5,336	5,227	5,021	1,218	389	959	192	237	2,025

F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, January 30, 1925.

* Estimated for November.

POLISH SUGARBEET SEED INDUSTRY.

The sugarbeet seed industry of Poland shows rapid growth according to a report by Consul L. H. Courley of Warsaw, Poland. There are at present 13 nurseries as compared with 10 in 1922 which are devoted to the cultivation of sugarbeets for seed, the production of seed during this time has increased from 3,638 short tons to 8,036 short tons, the estimated production for 1924. The Union of Beet Sugar Manufacturers in Congress Poland conducts tests with the various sugarbeet seeds. These tests are conducted with great secrecy and vigilance, the name of the brand of the seed used in the individual tests is not known until after the tests have been completed.

The following table shows the production and exports of sugarbeet seed for the last three years, the figures for exports are for the crop years.

	: Unit of	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924
	: measure	:	:	:
No. of nurseries.....	:	10	13	13
Production of seeds a/ :	short tons	3,638	4,630	8,036
	:	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Exports of seeds.....	short tons	562	b/	c/ 2,249

a/ Estimates by the Central Agricultural Syndicate.

b/ During 1923 exports of 127 short tons were declared at the U.S. Consulate at Warsaw. For the first 10 months of 1924, 146 short tons of exports have been declared.

c/ The 1924-25 export figure is a forecast based on foreign and domestic orders received up to November 28, 1924 by nurseries, and on the available reports of the Central Agricultural Syndicate.

THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR INDUSTRY

The latest commercial estimate placed the 1924-25 Philippine sugar crop at 517,040 short tons, an increase of 24 per cent over the production in 1923-24. This estimate covers only grades of sugar suitable for export. The total production of all grades of sugar in 1923-24 amounted to 588,000 short tons as compared with 294,380 short tons produced in 1910-14.

Export sugar includes refined, centrifugal, and higher grades of muscovado. The lowest grades of muscovado (corriente and omido) are fed to livestock. Brick sugar (Panocha) is for domestic consumption only.

Prior to 1910, muscovado and panocha were the only types of sugar produced. The first sugar central was erected in 1910, and by 1924 their number had increased to 30. In 1923 centrifugal and refined sugar comprised 84 per cent of the total sugar exports. A very large proportion of the centrifugal is exported to the United States, while Japan, China, and Hongkong are importers of muscovado.

Sugar ranks highest among the cash crops of the Philippines. The rapid increase of sugar centrals would make sugar by far the most important crop in the Philippines.

SUGAR: Exports from the Philippines.

Country to which exported	Average 1910-14	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR:					
United States.....	165,421	262,064	249,302	a/ 339,006	
China.....	97	91	-----		
Japan.....	6,659	---	-----		
Hongkong.....	6,866	---	-----		
Other countries.....	---	4	5		
Total.....	179,043	262,159	249,307		
MUSCOVADO:					
Japan.....	48,578	52,064	26,181		
Hongkong.....	55,983	48,797	16,733		
China.....	35,333	28,099	2,678		
United States.....	452	2,462	3,916		
Other countries.....	123	257	53		
Total.....	b/ 205,137	140,469	131,579	49,561	
REFINED SUGAR:					
United States.....		5,374	923		
Other countries.....	18	---	16		
Total.....		18	5,374	939	

Compiled from Annual Report of the Insular Collector of Customs, 1922 and 1924.

a/ Official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

b/ All countries.

SUGAR INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

India, which is the second largest sugar producer in the world, does not produce sufficient sugar for her own consumption, but is herself one of the most important sugar importing countries of the east. The Indian Trade Journal of January 1, 1925 published an article by Wynne Sayer, Secretary of the Sugar Bureau, which contains the following information on the sugar industry of India.

The bulk of the sugar crop of India is a low grade of raw sugar called gur or jaggery produced from sugar cane and certain palms, a very small part of which is exported by sea mostly from the Madras Presidency to the United Kingdom, Ceylon and neighboring countries. A small amount of refined sugar is also produced. India has at present 31 modern factories and refineries which during the 1922-23 season produced 83,000 short tons refined sugar. In addition, there are several small establishments situated mostly in northern India which produce refined sugar by native methods. It is estimated that these establishments produced about 56,000 short tons of refined sugar during the 1922-23 campaign making a total production of 139,000 short tons for that season. A portion of this sugar is exported by sea to Asiatic Turkey including Mesopotamia, Persia, Arabia, Ceylon and Kenya Colony.

The main foreign sources of the sugar supply are Java, Mauritius and Continental Europe. In 1923-24 Java contributed over 90 per cent of the total imports and continental Europe, principally Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Germany, 7 per cent. The remaining 3 per cent was divided between Mauritius, China, Egypt, Japan and other countries.

India's sugar production over a series of years does not show much advancement. The production as officially estimated for the year 1923-24 amounted to 3,658,000 short tons as compared with an average production of 2,649,000 short tons for the period 1909-13 and 2,325,000 short tons for the year 1898-99 which is the earliest year for which official estimates are available. The stagnation of the industry is said to be due to the poor yield of cane and inefficient management of factories. The refining of gur has not been found to be very profitable as only half as much refined sugar can be produced from gur, derived from a given quantity of cane, as can be produced by a modern factory direct from the same amount of cane.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AIDS HOME BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

In accordance with a recent act of Parliament, the British Government will grant a subsidy to the domestic beet sugar industry for a period of ten years. Beet sugar manufactured during 1924-25 to 1927-28 inclusive, will be subsidized at the rate of 13S 6d per cwt. (\$4.24 per 100 lbs.), for the three following years at the rate of 13S per cwt. (\$2.82 per 100 lbs.), and for the final three years at the rate of 6S 6d per cwt. (\$1.41 per 100 lbs.) These rates will apply to sugar of a polarization exceeding 98° and for lower polarization the rates will be reduced according to scale.

THE FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION

Demand for butter abroad is being maintained at prices sufficiently high to keep the heavy supplies now going to European markets from being diverted to the United States as was being done at this season a year ago. As shown in the chart on page 260, Danish butter in London is now 6 cents higher than 92 score butter in New York, whereas a year ago when we were on an import basis best Danish in London sold fully 7 cents below New York. Consumption of the Danish product in northern England and in Scotland does not appear to be affected greatly by the much lower prices prevailing on best Colonial butters. Dutch butter, most of the present output of which is either consumed at home or marketed on the Continent, is about the only Continental butter other than Danish now on the British markets. In fact, according to unofficial reports, Colonial butter is being exported to Continental Europe.

U. S. Markets Attract Cheese Rather Than Butter

Imports of cheese into the United States during January amounted to 4,845,090 lbs. The sustained purchases in the United States of foreign cheese is due largely, of course, to the fact that the importations are principally of "foreign" varieties. The price situation, however, has been very different for cheese than for butter. January prices on American cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins) in New York averaged 9 per cent higher this year than last while London cheese prices generally are fully that much lower than a year ago.

The British cheese market is firm, however, according to latest commercial reports, with general confidence in the situation. Germany is buying heavily of cheese, especially that from Denmark and Netherlands. Canadian cheese is seasonally scarce on the British markets. It seems probable, therefore, that New Zealand producers will turn to relatively heavier cheese production during the latter part of the season. The large number of dual factories in New Zealand make it possible to divert milk at any time from butter to cheese production or vice versa.

Total Imports of Germany and United Kingdom Greatly Increase

The trend of dairy developments abroad is further reflected in the import trade of Germany and the United Kingdom during the past year for which official figures are just now available. These are given in full below with earlier years for comparison.

THE FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION - CONT'D.

Not only has the United Kingdom received materially increased supplies of all dairy products during the past year, but Germany has absorbed an increase over the preceding year of 115 million pounds of butter and 72 million pounds of cheese. German imports of butter in January, 1925, according to cabled information from the Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture, amounted to 11,967,230 lbs., of which Denmark supplied 5,479,533 lbs. and Netherlands 3,390,454 lbs. See page 263.

Exportable Surpluses of Important Dairy
Countries Increasing

Danish dairymen in consequence of the greater demand in both Germany and England have experienced a most prosperous year. The total exports of butter in 1924, ten per cent greater than last year, were sold at prices averaging three cents per pound higher. According to the Danish Butter Journal of Jan. 23, 1925, the total exports were 271,408,306 lbs. and 246,156,818 lbs., respectively. In addition to the butter exports, Denmark exported cheese during 1924 amounting to 19,505,419 lbs., an increase of 56 per cent over 1923. Most of the last year's export of cheese, or 86 per cent, went to Germany.

Canada also exported more heavily in 1924 than in the previous year of all dairy products except condensed milk. According to the Dairy News Letter of Feb. 10, 1925, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total exports during the last two years were as follows:

Exports of Dairy Products from Canada, 1923 and 1924:

Year	Butter	Cheese	Condensed & Evap. Milk	Powdered Milk	Cream Fresh	Milk Fresh
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
1924	22,344	121,466	40,251	7,265	3,289	2,896
1923	13,174	116,202	41,022	4,976	2,669	2,133

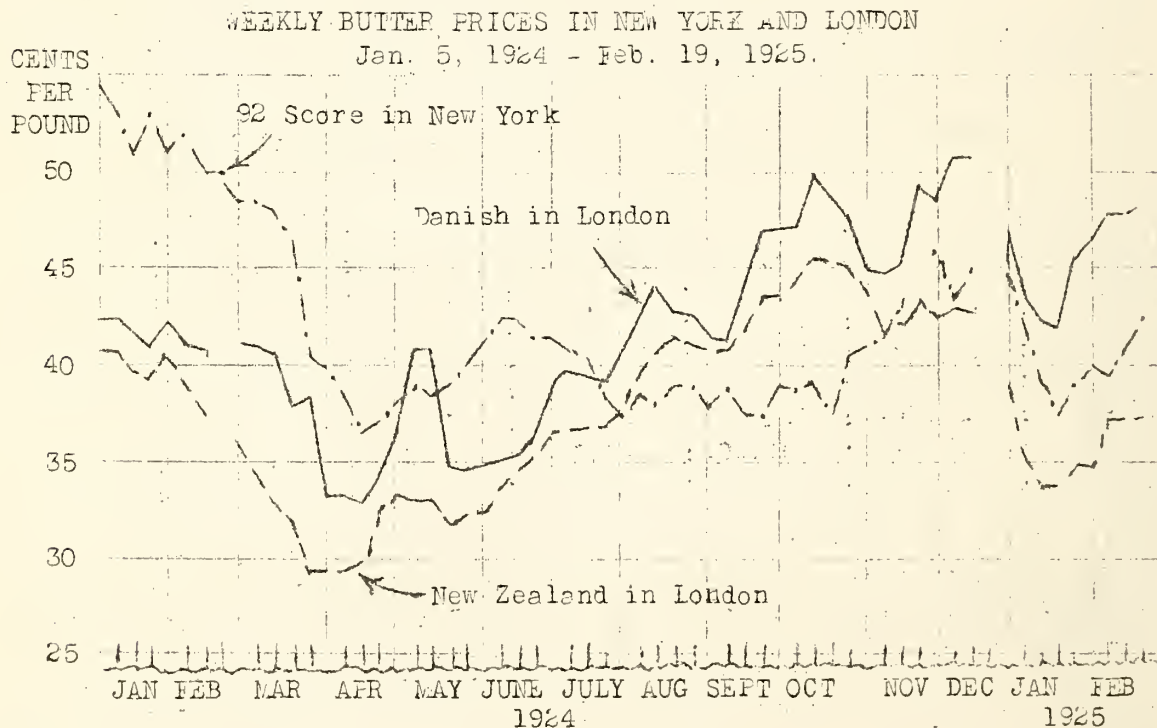
The increase of 70 per cent in the butter exports of Canada is a result largely of the rapid growth of dairying in the western provinces where production is principally of butter. Recently, German buyers have found it advantageous to buy butter in Canada. Shipments since November, according to information received by wire from the American Consul at Montreal, have been imported, amounting in November to 285,398 lbs., in December to 459,648 lbs., in January to approximately 350,000 lbs., with large orders continuing into February.

THE FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION - CONT'D.

New Zealand dairy producers continue to experience a very favorable producing season. From the beginning of the 1924-25 season, August 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924, the total amount of butter graded, according to American Consul J. C. Hudson at Wellington, was 84,184,000 lbs., an increase of 21.7 per cent over the total of 69,179,000 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1923. The quantity of cheese graded during the same period was 70,784,000 lbs. and 75,078,000 lbs., respectively, a decrease of 5.7 per cent. On the basis of estimated total butterfat equivalent these figures represent an increase of 12.5 per cent in production.

In Australia, also, supplies were keeping up to record volume as late as January 24, and apparently the peak of the season's production had not yet been reached.

Butter shipments afloat on January 31 from Australia and from New Zealand, according to the Grocer (London), were 26,751,000 lbs. and 30,646,000 lbs., respectively. Only small quantities of Colonial butter, however, have thus far been unloaded in Boston or New York where they have been placed, according to commercial reports, in bonded warehouses awaiting price changes favorable to sale here.



UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of Butter and Cheese by Countries,
1922, 1923 and 1924.

Origin	1922	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
BUTTER:			
Finland	13,134,688	13,000,512	15,071,168
Sweden	1,854,048	4,330,624	6,457,248
Denmark	159,465,152	205,849,392	194,226,032
Netherlands	8,804,880	19,543,216	10,316,208
France	2,369,584	10,571,568	1,538,768
United States	3,847,648	1,184,736	3,921,680
Argentine Republic	39,889,696	55,020,672	60,340,448
Irish Free State ^{/1} :	-	55,143,648	51,666,832
Victoria	37,306,528	30,513,840	36,421,056
New South Wales...	28,957,600	9,061,472	14,585,088
Queensland	34,704,656	17,454,080	19,561,472
New Zealand	123,585,728	126,645,680	121,706,704
Canada	17,307,584	4,451,408	14,713,888
Other Countries ..	6,851,040	17,256,584	42,262,640
T o t a l	478,078,832	570,697,232	592,789,232
CHEESE:			
Netherlands	19,685,232	23,186,688	16,130,800
Italy	4,508,672	11,748,240	15,442,672
United States	2,463,776	4,577,328	2,028,320
Australia	11,168,640	4,521,440	5,239,920
New Zealand	145,015,248	153,289,248	165,742,304
Canada	106,292,704	112,180,544	112,670,320
Other Countries ..	8,712,368	8,413,664	6,365,072
T o t a l	297,846,640	317,917,152	323,619,408

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of Condensed Milk, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Description	1922	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Unsweetened	30,251,872	47,771,136	46,834,704
Sweetened:			
whole	41,413,792	44,879,184	35,580,496
Skimmed	139,998,768	160,206,816	165,960,368

^{/1} From April 1, 1923

GERMANY: Imports of Butter and Cheese, by Countries, 1924,
with totals for 1923.

Country of Origin	Butter Pounds	Hard Cheese Pounds	Soft Cheese Pounds
Denmark	58,633,100	13,816,228	3,339,528
Netherlands	32,172,169	44,898,443	a/
Switzerland	a/	13,323,941	224,869
Others	27,091,007	12,237,955	8,861,170
Total	117,896,276	84,276,567	12,425,567
Total, 1923	2,903,458	20,459,570	4,470,267

a/ Included, if any, in "other countries".

Source: Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands,
December, 1924.

CANADIAN POTATO EXPORT TRADE.

Exports of potatoes from Canada from September 1, 1924 to January 31, 1925 amounted to a total of 403,236 bags and barrels as compared with 203,214 bags and barrels during the corresponding period of the 1923-24 season, according to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to the increased demand for Canadian potatoes in Cuba and the United Kingdom.

The following tabulation gives exports of potatoes from Canada to various foreign markets during the first six months of the 1923-24 and the 1924-25 seasons:

POTATOES: Exports from Canada, seasons 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Months	Bermuda		Cuba		Great Britain	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
	Bags & Bbls.	Bags & Bbls.	Bags & Bbls.	Bags & Bbls.	Bags & Bbls.	Bags & Bbls.
September	715	---	11,797	21,430	---	---
October..	---	---	62,721	57,448	---	8,100
November.	---	---	66,687	79,954	---	14,326
December.	---	---	50,994	92,477	---	68,894
January .	---	476	10,300	54,357	---	5,774
Total.	715	476	202,499	305,666	---	97,094

CANADIAN APPLE EXPORT TRADE.

Exports of apples from Canada from the first of August, 1924, to January 31, 1925, amounted to 944,800 barrels and 480,000 boxes, as compared with 1,018,000 barrels and 549,500 boxes during the corresponding six months of the 1923-24 season, according to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The United Kingdom furnished by far the principal market for this fruit although considerable quantities were also exported to Scandinavian and German markets. Nova Scotia shipped most of the barreled stock and British Columbia most of the boxed varieties. Detailed figures on origin and monthly movements of Canadian apples are given below:-

APPLES: Exports from Canada, by Months and by Provinces

Season 1923-24.

Month	Nova Scotia		Ontario		British Columbia		Total	
	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes	
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September..	71,017:	2,090:	2,024:	---	28,416:	73,131:	30,506	
October....	207,714:	3,644:	25,767:	---	245,315:	233,481:	248,959	
November...	300,115:	1,017:	15,063:	1,254:	235,704:	315,178:	237,975	
December...	180,772:	256:	3,406:	---	9,656:	184,178:	9,912	
January....	293,344:	98:	8,471:	---	22,054:	301,815:	22,152	
Total....	1,052,962:	7,105:	54,731:	1,254:	541,145:	1,107,693:	549,504	

Season 1924-25

August... :	3,849:	---	163:	---	5,648:	4,012 :	5,648	
September :	136,458:	210:	2,015:	---	85,893:	138,473 :	86,103	
October.. :	241,519:	2,331:	33,046:	2:	222,772:	274,565 :	225,105	
November. :	181,477:	2,509:	19,903:	45:	89,354:	201,380 :	91,908	
December. :	122,521:	653:	3,385:	550:	47,320:	125,906 :	48,523	
January. :	194,015:	969:	5,994:	---	21,957:	200,009 :	22,926	
Total.. :	879,839:	6,672:	64,506:	597:	472,944:	944,801 ^a :	480,213	

a/ Includes 456 bbls. shipped from Province of Quebec during September.

IRISH FREE STATE MAY HAVE BEET SUGAR PLANT

Czechoslovakian interests propose to establish a beet sugar factory in the Irish Free State, according to trade news forwarded by Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Such a move is of interest in Great Britain in connection with the increasing interest in British beet sugar production, and in Ireland as a form of increased agricultural activity.

AMERICAN PORK PRODUCTS IN ITALY.

Italy secures from the United States about 70 per cent of her lard imports and some 91 per cent of her imported bacon and salt pork, according to Homer M. Byington, American Consul General at Naples. Import statistics of these commodities appear below:

Lard (Leaf and Rendered)			
Country of Origin	1922	1923	First 9 months 1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Brazil	518,760	1,875,460	1,822,480
United States	2,278,760	4,340,600	7,138,340
Others	27,060	333,740	105,160
Totals	2,842,580	6,549,800	9,065,980

Bacon and Salt Pork			
Jugoslavia	452,540	440	966,240
United States	328,680	8,801,540	22,465,740
Others	165,220	147,400	1,265,000
Totals	946,440	8,949,380	24,696,980

Sales of American pork products in Italy are influenced greatly even by very narrow exchange fluctuations. Orders fell off when the lira is depressed and rise with a rising exchange quotation. With quotations at 24 lira to the dollar or above, heavy orders need not be expected, according to Consul Byington.

MEXICAN PECAN PRODUCTION

The 1924 season was an unusually profitable one for the pecan growers in the Piedras Negras district of Mexico, according to reports from Drew Linard, American Consul at Piedras Negras. Owing to the shortness of the Texas crop, Mexican nuts found a ready sale in the United States and it is now being advocated that a local shelling plant be established to convert the bulk of the export business into the handling of nut meats.

Exports to the United States for 1924 totaled 1,397,244 pounds against the forecast of 1,500,000 pounds made on October 22, 1924, and the 3,000 pounds of unshelled nuts exported in 1923. Extreme variations in yield frequently result in crops being so small as to discourage any expansions of plant property, particularly since a good season in Texas supplies the needs of the United States at prices too low to warrant much expenditure on harvesting the Mexican crop.

The extent of the Mexican pecan harvest is limited by the market in the United States. When our markets are plentifully supplied by domestic production, only those trees close to settlements are harvested in Mexico. An improved American market, however, renders profitable the extension of harvesting operations into more remote regions where the uncultivated pecan

MEXICAN PECAN PRODUCTION, CONT'D.

trees flourish. The Mexican harvest is conducted by villagers who gather the nuts in their neighborhood and sell at extremely low prices to local storekeepers. Hacienda owners employ special labor to gather nuts on their holdings only when there is a good market. At such times, also, dealers sometimes buy the standing crop from landowners and employ the labor for gathering.

There is rarely an actual crop failure. A small amount of business is always done locally in shelled pecans, but a situation of a larger crop and high prices, such as existed in 1924, is not common. Pecans of the Piedras Negras district are found to contain 30 to 35 per cent of meat by weight, against 40 per cent in the American product. Some buyers assert that Mexican pecans, being lower in meat content, have a sweeter flavor than the Texas nuts, but the difference is not sufficiently marked to increase the demand.

The trees are planted usually for shade or ornamental purposes or grow wild. There is no cultivation, selection or grafting. A blight appears annually in some seasons ruining much of the crop. This blight is said to be increasing, and no attempt has been made to check it. Many of the wild trees grow along streams which are subject to torrential overflow. According to Mexican law, all land likely to be so covered with water may be declared Government property, to be rented out or used as public land. Either procedure discourages pecan harvesting through fear of Federal litigation.

In spite of the fact that natural conditions in general are favorable to pecan production in the Piedras Negras district, a general lack of organization and of initiative among growers and dealers keeps the industry constantly at a low level. It is thought that even a slight amount of effort would lessen the irregularity of supply. Under usual conditions, however, there seems to be little chance for increased competition with American pecans from Mexican sources.

MEXICAN PECANS: Exports to the United States,
with Prices Received by Growers

Year	:	Pounds	:	Price per lb. U.S. Currency
1908	:	883,673	:	\$.071
1909	:	1,633,640	:	.042
1910	:	1,263,610	:	.050
1911	:	1,137,462	:	.058
1918	:	392,566	:	.216
1919	:	402,802	:	.225
1920	:	818,804	:	.295
1921	:	370,417	:	.089
1922	:	1,180,786	:	.089
1923	:	3,000	:	.101
1924	:	1,397,244	:	---

THE GERMAN TARIFF ON PRUNES

German importers of American prunes are highly dissatisfied with the present German tariff on prunes. According to information received from E. C. Shoup, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the rates of 4.3 cents per pound on sacked and 16.2 cents per pound on boxed prunes are felt to be unnecessarily arbitrary and severe.

The tariff rates during prewar years were, for countries not holding trade agreements with Germany, 10.8 cents for sacked and 16.2 cents for boxed fruit; for countries enjoying trade contracts, 4.3 cents and 5.4 cents per pound for sacked and boxed stock respectively. The new rates apply to prunes from all sources. As new trade agreements are concluded with Germany, there may occur exceptions to the rates insofar as they affect nations enjoying most-favored nation treatment. It appears, however, that so far no success has been met with in reducing the differential between sacked and boxed prunes.

SCARCITY OF SPANISH ALMONDS AND HAZEL NUTS.

Stocks of almonds and hazel nuts are very low in Spain, with seven months to go before the coming of the new harvest, according to Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Only 25 to 30 thousand bags of 128 pounds of unshelled hazel nuts (equivalent to 8,000 bags of 220 lbs. shelled) are on hand. Prices are high and may be expected to go higher.

Almonds are not moving, being held by speculators and wealthy land-owners for still higher prices. The result is that, in spite of small orders, prices remain firm. Following are c.i.f. London prices as of January 28, 1925 on almonds and hazel nuts:

Type of Nut	Description	Cents per pound
Shelled almonds	Long shaped	24.60 - 24.92
" "	Esperance, first quality	24.69 - 24.92
" "	" current quality	23.63 - 23.95
" "	Ordinary quality	22.66 - 22.98
Unshelled	Mollars	16.51 - 16.87
Hazel nuts, shelled	First quality	23.63 - 23.95
" " "	Current "	22.33 - 22.66
" " unshelled	Sifted, extra	11.38 - 11.72
" " "	" current	10.27 - 10.60
" " "	Current	10.04 - 10.27

The almonds quoted above are chief among the varieties competing with California nuts. Under the circumstances, Spanish almonds may not be expected to appear on the market in significant quantities for several months, or until the present holders are forced to liquidate.

NEW ZEALAND: Lambings in 1920-1924. a/

Year	Number of Breeding ewes.	Est. Ave. percentage of lambing.	Estimated num- ber of lambs.	Actual number of lambs tailed
1920.....	11,568,549	84.11	9,730,950	9,614,548
1921.....	12,147,788	86.59	10,518,780	10,267,910
1922.....	12,496,054	86.77	10,843,005	10,895,521
1923.....	13,053,003	88.02	11,498,456	11,133,336
1924.....	13,076,094	86.14	11,258,030	---

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, New Zealand, December 1924.

a/ Computed from estimated average percentages furnished by Inspectors of stock in the various districts.

GERMANY: Inspected Slaughter: Fourth Quarter 1923 and 1924
and Year 1923 and 1924.

Classification	Fourth Quarter		Year	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Horses.....	37,872	43,318	157,011	112,156
Cattle.....	433,947	832,377	2,027,323	2,902,559
Calves.....	452,353	878,107	2,587,745	3,779,201
Total cattle & calves.....	891,300	1,710,484	4,615,043	6,681,760
Swine.....	1,752,097	3,211,227	5,781,771	10,181,754
Sheep.....	282,165	674,212	1,082,254	1,817,119
Goats.....	31,770	65,573	166,848	192,623

Cable from Berlin office, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

ARGENTINA: Inspected Slaughter, 1922-1923.

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
1922.....	3,084,896	5,719,279	533,848
1923.....	4,442,052	5,044,047	389,516
1924.....	5,902,644	4,902,644	358,968

Report of Trade Commissioner Mace, Buenos Aires.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS, JANUARY 1925

January exports of agricultural products showed the usual seasonal decline from the high figures of the fall months, although they were well above the volume of exports in January 1924.

The most rapid declines have been in the grain groups, particularly wheat. Cotton exports in January were practically the same as those in December. Dairy products showed only a slight decline while there was a sharp increase in exports of cattle and meat products. Exports of hams and bacon were greater than in any month since April 1924.

The following table shows the index numbers of exports in comparison with those of previous months:

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Base: Monthly average July 1909 - June 1914 = 100.

Commodity	: Jan. : : 1923	: Jan. : : 1924	: Nov. : : 1924	: Dec. : : 1924	: Jan. : : 1925
All commodities.....	112	118	194	161	149
All commodities except cotton.....	172	174	209	178	149
Grains and products.....	183	134	328	232	135
Cattle and meat products....	214	240	115	148	177
Dairy products and eggs....	298	734	403	299	290
Cotton, including cotton- seed products.....	66	72	179	148	146
Fruits and vegetables.....	119	239	392	261	206
Cotton fiber.....	67	75	182	149	149
Wheat, including flour,....	143	141	392	273	146
Tobacco.....	129	154	140	136	110
Hams and bacon.....	255	271	122	116	194
Lard.....	273	336	123	195	199

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS JULY 1924 - JANUARY 1925.

The total value of the exports of the principal farm products for the first seven months of the present crop movement season was \$1,431,000,000 as compared with \$1,159,000,000 in the corresponding months of last season.

This increased export value of \$272,000,000 can be entirely accounted for by increased exports of three commodities, cotton, wheat and rye. The increase in the aggregate value of the exports of these commodities amounts to \$276,000,000. Other farm products showing increases in exports this season over last are: barley, oil cake, sugar, prunes, oleo oil and sausage casings. Commodities showing material decreases are bacon, hams, lard, tobacco and corn. Other important commodities show relatively little change in quantity or value of exports this season as compared with last.

The following table shows the exports in detail:

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

JULY TO JANUARY 1923-24 AND 1924-25

Article exported:	Quantity July - Jan.		Value July - Jan.	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			Dollars	Dollars
Dairy products:				
Butter.....lbs:	2,991,303:	5,985,241:	1,384,879:	2,381,079
Cheese.....lbs:	2,196,447:	3,710,793:	622,232:	914,984
Milk:				
Condensed.....lbs:	39,288,553:	32,771,015:	5,877,798:	4,764,706
Evaporated.....lbs:	100,099,256:	76,258,167:	9,831,143:	6,822,653
Powdered.....lbs:	1,313,721:	4,257,556:	335,381:	562,278
Meat & meat products:				
Canned beef.....lbs:	1,022,342:	760,264:	236,242:	184,525
Beef, fresh.....lbs:	1,625,142:	1,666,064:	263,738:	253,081
Veal, fresh.....lbs:	178,092:	32,732:	33,348:	6,509
Pickled beef.....lbs:	13,140,807:	13,479,096:	1,281,986:	1,372,899
Oleo oil.....lbs:	52,696,792:	58,865,991:	6,344,831:	9,110,020
Oleomargarine.....lbs:	781,757:	426,317:	124,854:	71,770
Oleo & lard stearin lbs:	4,379,868:	3,936,957:	468,603:	479,859
Grease stearin.....lbs:	2,904,850:	1,172,842:	263,555:	122,197
Oleic acid or red oil.....lbs:	1,364,380:	1,266,452:	108,376:	108,925
Stearic acid.....lbs:	1,204,422:	1,173,910:	163,783:	146,878
Other fatty acids.....lbs:	92,629:	a/	8,804:	a/
Tallow.....lbs:	23,698,001:	19,913,227:	1,874,499:	1,810,237
Canned pork.....lbs:	1,326,050:	2,188,088:	375,213:	666,442
Pork carcasses, fresh lbs:	9,704,180:	5,735,592:	1,152,833:	740,279
Loins & other fresh pork.....lbs:	28,157,347:	13,831,577:	4,278,687:	2,289,377
Pickled pork.....lbs:	25,417,863:	16,012,133:	2,926,668:	2,025,946
Bacon.....lbs:	281,019,181:	138,752,661:	36,323,441:	20,579,120
Cumberland sides.....lbs:	3,587,197:	15,237,738:	483,241:	2,592,999
Hams & shoulders.....lbs:	222,429,109:	157,356,043:	35,250,309:	26,615,811
Wiltshire sides.....lbs:	2,950,899:	8,658,105:	399,553:	1,493,934
Lard.....lbs:	618,832,164:	493,710,824:	80,933,423:	72,634,100
Lard, neutral.....lbs:	12,266,458:	14,102,334:	1,708,596:	2,380,263
Lard oil.....lbs:	494,669:	a/	56,053:	a/
Lard compound.....lbs:	4,016,484:	4,677,823:	558,755:	673,916
Mutton and lamb.....lbs:	1,070,235:	855,503:	196,992:	161,429
Sausage, canned.....lbs:	1,603,551:	2,040,839:	455,836:	522,266
Sausage, other.....lbs:	4,774,715:	4,651,826:	1,174,723:	1,154,266
Sausage casings.....lbs:	13,003,138:	26,108,148:	2,779,877:	5,354,980
Total meat & meat products.....lbs:	1,333,752,322:	1,006,663,086:	180,226,819:	153,564,278
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:				
Cotton.....500 lb.bales:	4,189,587:	5,801,123:	642,140,729:	730,978,427
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh....boxes:	3,767,483:	4,186,336:	8,162,975:	10,244,143
Apples, fresh....bbls:	1,518,122:	1,262,883:	7,082,463:	5,674,572
Apples, dried.....lbs:	19,620,094:	16,012,785:	1,916,363:	1,914,464
Prunes.....lbs:	59,025,667:	144,060,946:	4,374,648:	9,313,916

Continued

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES,
JULY TO JANUARY 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Article exported:	Quantity July - Jan		Value July - Jan	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS CONT'D			Dollars	Dollars
Fruits cont'd				
Apricots.....lbs:	20,615,518:	10,768,963:	2,252,697:	1,568,773
Raisins.....lbs:	60,712,896:	65,762,213:	5,758,523:	4,901,567
Grain & grain products				
Wheat.....bu:	61,207,385:	152,779,544:	68,330,094:	227,932,114
Wheat flour.....bbls:	11,100,136:	9,108,841:	57,062,900:	58,854,673
Wheat inc. flour.....bu:	111,157,997:	193,769,328:	125,392,994:	286,786,787
Corn inc. meal.....bu:	10,544,943:	5,365,912:	9,979,648:	6,694,173
Rye inc. flour.....bu:	11,256,417:	28,722,054:	8,825,398:	34,326,622
Barley, excluding flour				
bu:	7,959,817:	18,246,853:	6,020,092:	20,312,896
Oats inc. oatmeal.....bu:	7,410,448:	7,575,848:	4,386,566:	5,079,285
Buckwheat inc. flour..bu:	47,800:	117,901:	54,815:	135,806
Rice inc. flour, meal				
& broken rice...bu:	169,039,013:	76,294,142:	6,658,464:	3,727,068
Oilseed products				
Cottonseed cake...lbs:	133,145,237:	404,441,075:	2,834,434:	8,642,321
Cottonseed meal...lbs:	31,183,786:	246,771,020:	660,331:	5,294,223
Linseed cake.....lbs:	258,387,660:	378,980,800:	5,299,332:	8,582,401
Linseed meal.....lbs:	4,959,705:	13,412,556:	106,675:	292,580
Cottonseed oil, crude lbs:	15,917,071:	14,885,093:	1,548,112:	1,391,157
Cottonseed oil, refined:				
lbs:	9,575,241:	19,218,466:	1,125,762:	2,265,480
Sugar.....short tons:	24,261:	113,022:	3,411,371:	11,024,089
Tobacco leaf:				
Bright flue-cured...lbs:	158,822,579:	143,300,456:	70,471,205:	64,665,827
Burley.....lbs:	2,946,893:	3,126,651:	549,179:	1,010,378
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn. lbs:	81,769,769:	86,573,710:	15,329,770:	13,979,363
Dark Virginia.....lbs:	16,747,875:	17,212,165:	6,382,269:	5,569,097
Md. & Ohio Export.....lbs:	14,286,359:	8,234,746:	2,938,193:	1,884,256
Green River, (Pryor)..lbs:	4,717,268:	4,830,624:	1,080,178:	879,300
Cigar leaf.....lbs:	211,848:	280,456:	171,533:	243,154
Other leaf tobacco...lbs:	26,906,421:	19,769,026:	6,619,305:	5,367,179
Total leaf tobacco lbs:	306,409,012:	283,327,834:	103,541,632:	93,598,554
Miscellaneous veg. prod.				
Glucose.....lbs:	70,744,168:	91,564,717:	2,477,394:	3,412,724
Hops.....lbs:	9,139,562:	7,713,092:	3,016,512:	1,646,520
Starch, corn.....lbs:	122,390,018:	127,081,072:	3,881,183:	4,142,727
Grand total.....			1,159,237,365:	1,430,961,013

a/ Not separately classified.

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, July-January
1923-24 and 1924-25

Country to which exported -	Wheat including flour, :		Wheat :		Wheat flour :	
	Seven months, July-Jan.:		January		January	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
United Kingdom...	15,123,246	40,195,498	620,146	2,300,247	89,562	a/136,260
Netherlands.....	8,573,154	20,750,642	24,000	781,692	100,974	70,792
Germany.....	5,678,121	12,102,419	14,430	0	171,194	66,413
Belgium.....	3,558,669	11,249,596	103,691	244,359	5,975	2,833
Italy.....	5,125,770	15,087,842	511,775	2,265,198	31,873	7,824
France.....	2,330,114	8,079,672	0	1,127,372	300	250
Finland.....	2,072,568	1,356,750	0	0	57,766	42,822
Greece.....	1,255,356	6,200,236	0	890,001	21,750	57,757
Sweden.....	813,804	1,132,077	11,200	76,069	13,403	7,947
Denmark.....	722,468	953,654	0	38,532	13,321	18,231
Turkey in Europe..	253,188	839,902	0	64,597	0	0
Norway.....	447,580	1,352,462	0	161,474	10,148	37,427
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus:	184,400	283,972	0	0	5,211	4,748
Poland & Danzig :	113,292	232,749	0	0	0	5,675
Estonia.....	73,148	44,559	0	0	286	0
Gibraltar.....	4,828	570,738	0	214,932	179	408
Other Europe.....	136,427	1,152,798	4,480	39,364	2,250	21,427
Total Europe...	46,501,633	121,605,566	1,289,722	8,203,887	524,192	480,814
Canada.....	16,382,486	48,671,212	1,428	5,449	4,524	3,456
Cuba.....	2,941,948	3,482,924	68	3,332	103,309	136,799
Mexico.....	2,568,324	1,028,548	275,963	86,909	41,799	0
Panama.....	1,083,670	2,177,584	0	0	9,231	9,566
China.....	16,799,226	504,022	954,984	0	358,409	658
Hongkong.....	3,734,368	1,370,412	0	0	188,431	17,251
Kwantung.....	2,797,494	192,474	0	0	174,250	21,147
Japan.....	9,084,290	4,189,888	1,792,971	166,666	13,304	5,052
Chosen.....	954	1,202	0	0	52	11
Other countries..	9,263,034	10,545,496	105,484	17,282	298,487	312,799
Total exports..	111,157,997	193,769,328	4,420,620	8,484,025	1,715,988	987,553
Total imports....	18,336,012	3,419,265	2,960,363	330,653	15,326	101
Total re-exports..	29,051	15,359	0	0	1,406	672
Excess exports....	92,851,036	190,365,422	1,460,257	8,153,372	1,702,068	988,124

a/ Excludes exports from Irish Free State.

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BUTTER AND CASEIN: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-January, 1923 and 1924

Country to which exported -	Butter: Exports			
	Seven months - July-January :		January	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Germany.....	59,011	213,025	5,273	2,049
United Kingdom.....	51	2,354,289	0	0
Other Europe.....	740	109,492	0	0
Total Europe.....	59,802	2,676,806	5,273	2,049
Mexico.....	472,793	627,959	70,147	120,796
Cuba.....	418,479	478,361	62,602	82,480
Other West Indies a/	389,237	559,893	55,352	76,636
Panama.....	414,616	475,204	53,384	109,273
Peru.....	256,379	274,468	5,824	31,882
Haiti.....	275,676	285,779	29,482	46,079
Philippine Islands..	128,378	95,342	29,548	18,800
Other South America..	134,875	185,337	18,760	31,674
Other countries.....	441,573	326,082	79,399	52,212
Total exports.....	2,991,808	5,985,241	409,771	571,881

Country from which imported -	Butter: Imports			
Denmark.....	5,553,085	512,617	1,791,555	16,131
United Kingdom.....	1,072,934	26,668	22,400	0
Netherlands.....	347,802	63,293	0	0
Other Europe.....	785,847	23,675	639,695	5,019
Total Europe.....	7,759,668	626,253	2,453,650	21,150
Canada.....	4,920,087	1,116,689	245,382	86,454
New Zealand.....	2,524,475	1,017,032	1,266,496	494,200
Argentina.....	1,658,440	239,360	450,776	56,000
Other countries.....	54,707	136,098	1,022	38,576
Total imports	16,917,377	3,135,423	4,417,326	696,380

Country from which imported -	Casein: Imports			
Argentina.....	7,189,817	9,025,299	1,084,619	1,437,334
France.....	522,527	412,164	0	0
New Zealand.....	663,590	0	56,056	0
United Kingdom.....	64,718	2,324	0	0
Other countries.....	483,792	15,589	79,102	4,601
Total imports.....	8,924,444	9,455,376	1,219,777	1,441,935

a/ Including Bermuda.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MILK: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-January, 1923 and 1925

Country to which exported -	Milk, condensed : Exports			
	Seven months - July-January		January	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	450,326	219,950	77,400	--
Germany.....	1,611,533	306,911	607,284	10,800
Other Europe.....	1,149,999	318,971	360,121	5,670
Total Europe....	3,211,858	845,832	1,044,805	16,470
Cuba.....	16,324,849	14,617,831	2,213,633	1,974,481
Philippine Islands...	4,221,884	4,118,894	860,844	651,000
Japan.....	5,072,476	2,678,420	2,181,404	--
China.....	2,064,529	1,442,977	203,275	218,148
Hongkong.....	1,886,972	1,607,216	476,724	237,300
British South Africa..	984,295	1,140,543	357,500	77,858
Other countries.....	5,521,690	6,319,302	739,253	1,525,912
Total exports....	39,288,553	32,771,015	8,077,438	4,701,169

Country to which exported -	Milk, powdered : Exports			
Germany.....	119,699	1,017,658	16,671	46,536
France.....	111,458	234,068	23,786	10,296
United Kingdom.....	33,441	553,195	48	35,750
Other Europe.....	62,693	1,759,755	9,681	143,352
Total Europe....	327,291	3,564,676	50,186	235,934
Cuba.....	92,415	109,226	7,545	18,532
Mexico.....	47,061	70,792	1,640	7,643
Canada.....	57,174	43,582	6,695	9,951
Japan.....	517,607	143,617	117,078	6,685
Other countries.....	272,173	325,663	31,604	56,348
	1,323,721	4,257,556	214,748	335,093

Country to which exported -	Milk, evaporated : Exports			
United Kingdom.....	24,698,924	15,848,460	3,480,182	1,320,288
Belgium.....	5,628,783	1,430,736	382,495	--
Netherlands.....	7,258,785	5,763,538	2,851,950	140,200
Germany.....	31,206,772	29,530,796	14,457,429	1,010,410
Ukraine.....	5,336	--	--	--
France.....	6,901,666	2,530,504	350,400	96,000
Other Europe.....	682,007	818,256	145,690	33,650
Total Europe....	16,382,273	55,922,290	21,678,146	2,600,548
Panama.....	2,180,711	1,859,076	306,843	268,200
Cuba.....	2,210,692	1,380,907	347,340	187,429
Mexico.....	1,441,732	1,379,322	216,087	198,691
Philippine Islands...	5,342,576	5,946,066	676,200	1,278,680
Peru.....	3,083,445	2,595,261	376,674	488,371
Other countries.....	9,457,827	7,175,245	1,944,692	929,599
Total exports....	100,099,256	76,258,167	25,545,982	5,951,518

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MILK AND OLEOMARGARINE: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-January, 1923
and 1925

Country from which imported -	Milk (condensed, evaporated, and powdered) : Imports			
	Seven months- July-January		January	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Denmark.....	5,250	59,316	0	0
United Kingdom.....	385,321	48,000	0	912
Netherlands.....	782,201	45,997	25,346	0
Other Europe.....	6,674	249	516	0
Total Europe.....	1,179,446	154,062	25,862	912
Canada.....	6,363,030	5,936,278	161,211	1,451,115
New Zealand.....	322,002	27,708	0	2,240
Other countries.....	1,194	6,571	0	0
Total imports.....	7,865,672	6,124,619	187,073	1,454,267

Country to which exported -	Oleomargarine (animal and vegetable): Exports			
Animal:				
Canada.....	294,133	0	765	0
British West Indies a/.....	201,841	131,016	15,932	15,805
Panama.....	132,555	135,938	26,630	13,720
Other countries..	153,228	159,361	13,260	22,416
Total animal....	781,757	426,317	56,587	51,941
Vegetable:				
Japan.....	11,018	7,068	1,155	0
Canada.....	127,775	1,743	1,126	0
Panama.....	9,812	8,800	600	600
Other countries..	44,957	31,268	1,825	3,190
Total vegetable	193,562	48,879	4,706	3,790

a/ Including Bermuda.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CHEESE: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-January, 1923 and 1925

Country to which exported -	Cheese:		Exports	
	Seven months - July-January		January	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total Europe.....	102,844:	1,569,785:	30,896:	1,117,910
Cuba.....	481,813:	506,714:	83,195:	81,057
Mexico.....	455,574:	531,773:	45,391:	73,713
Panama.....	181,979:	232,525:	23,660:	41,899
Other Central America	164,539:	152,295:	21,224:	22,627
Canada.....	318,495:	124,783:	10,048:	7,839
Jamaica.....	134,622:	121,233:	11,470:	7,667
Other countries.....	451,581:	473,635:	62,466:	23,138
Total exports.....	2,196,447:	3,710,793:	238,350:	1,441,980
Country from which imported -	Cheese:		Imports	
Italy.....	32,087,657:	30,351,464:	1,906,216:	2,336,053
Switzerland.....	10,949,630:	9,058,550:	674,010:	1,391,338
France.....	3,429,674:	3,899,135:	173,581:	617,755
Netherlands.....	1,989,384:	1,774,120:	321,213:	257,761
Greece.....	1,130,275:	755,901:	243,992:	78,134
United Kingdom.....	356,643:	155,741:	3,000:	43,660
Denmark.....	303,085:	238,497:	9,150:	22,085
Norway.....	353,671:	273,385:	22,186:	14,737
Finland.....	64,121:	363,391:	0:	18,133
Other Europe.....	790,452:	331,058:	35,286:	85,312
Total Europe.....	40,285,092:	36,701,042:	3,391,436:	4,765,018
Argentina.....	2,135,455:	442,403:	16,399:	11,802
Canada.....	1,374,062:	436,595:	40,183:	21,861
Mexico.....	130,771:	93,198:	18,198:	44,043
Other countries.....	55,525:	164,703:	663:	2,366
Total imports.....	43,880,905:	37,837,941:	3,466,879:	4,845,090

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EGGS: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-January, 1923 and 1925

Country to which exported -	Eggs (in the shell): Exports			
	Seven months - July-January		January	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
United Kingdom.....	3,376,366:	746,949:	441,790:	34,500
Other Europe.....	14,400:	0:	0:	0
Total Europe.....	3,390,766:	746,949:	441,790:	34,500
Cuba.....	7,773,358:	7,395,909:	918,373:	595,440
Canada.....	3,395,797:	333,470:	1,452,442:	89,720
Mexico.....	4,286,752:	3,255,931:	382,798:	47,747
Panama.....	550,408:	538,141:	62,950:	90,120
Other countries.....	237,844:	245,593:	38,665:	34,985
Total exports.....	19,634,925:	12,515,993:	3,297,018:	892,512

Country to which exported -	Eggs and egg yolks (dried, frozen preserved): Exports			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	4,164:	10,076:	900:	0
Other Europe.....	24:	16,250:	0:	0
Total Europe.....	4,188:	26,326:	900:	0
Canada.....	72,382:	77,156:	8,342:	5,211
Other countries.....	48,730:	18,117:	19,601:	3,223
Total exports.....	125,300:	121,599:	28,843:	8,434

Country from which imported -	Eggs (in shell): Imports			
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
Canada.....	139,718:	115,280:	513:	514
Hongkong.....	133,691:	142,233:	35,498:	47,640
China.....	24,933:	168,220:	100:	165,125
Other countries.....	2,285:	9,300:	260:	250
Total imports.....	300,627:	435,033:	36,371:	213,529

Country from which imported -	Eggs and egg yolks (dried, frozen, preserved): Imports			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
China.....	15,023,897:	13,291,295:	527,086:	1,561,818
Other countries.....	341,533:	1,092,998:	8,176:	147,490
Total imports.....	15,365,430:	14,384,293:	535,262:	1,809,308

Country from which imported -	Egg Albumen (dried, frozen or prepared): Imports			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
China.....	6,353,625:	2,911,476:	132,953:	176,106
Other countries.....	110,399:	81,951:	429:	0
Total imports.....	6,464,024:	2,993,427:	133,382:	176,106

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 28, 1923-24 and 1924-25
 PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 21, 1924-25

	: July 1- : March 1, : 1923-24	: July 1 : Feb. 23 : 1924-25 a/	: : Feb. 7 : 1925	Week ending		
				: Feb. 14 : 1925	: Feb. 21 : 1925	: Feb. 28 : 1925
Grains:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels
Wheat.....	: 64,292	: 160,050	: b/ 2,130	: b/ 1,314	: b/ 1,526	: b/ 2,316
Wheat flour.....	: c/ 11,098	: c/ 9,130	:	:	:	:
Rye.....	: 9,696	: 29,848	: 67	: 357	: 499	: 418
Corn.....	: 12,753	: 5,075	: 146	: 122	: 168	: 128
Oats.....	: 1,029	: 4,576	: 74	: 59	: 96	: 112
Barley.....	: 3,571	: 16,741	: 533	: 213	: 115	: 184
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	: July 1 '24:	:	:	:	:
	:	: Feb. 21,	:	:	:	:
	:	: 1925 a/	:	:	:	:
Pork:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Hams & shoulders,	:	:	:	:	:	:
inc. Wilt. sides :	:	: 157,949	: 2,340:	: 4,420	: 1,125	:
Bacon, inc. Cumber-	:	:	:	:	:	:
land sides.....	:	: 195,028	: 10,501:	: 7,901	: 7,534	:
Lard.....	:	: 556,336	: 22,545:	: 15,487	: 11,559	:
Pickled pork.....	:	: 15,989	: 379:	: 240	: 335	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to January 31, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ July 1-January 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports. In terms of bushels of wheat.

APPLES: Exports from the United States and Canada

Destination	: Week Ending : February 14, : 1925	:	: Season 1923-24 : to : February 14, 1924	:	: Season 1924-25 : to : February 14, 1925	:
	: Barrels	: Boxes	: Barrels	: Boxes	: Barrels	: Boxes
Liverpool.....	: 25,069:	: 14,721:	: 946,258:	: 967,413:	: 316,231:	: 925,500:
London.....	: 17,154:	: 31,732:	: 552,370:	: 780,887:	: 439,705:	: 1,114,356:
Glasgow.....	: 8,029:	: 44,816:	: 378,957:	: 555,866:	: 315,264:	: 703,121:
Manchester.....	: 760:	: 2,031:	: 315,884:	: 150,425:	: 238,725:	: 143,760:
Southampton.....	: 350:	: 20,477:	: 124,323:	: 366,667:	: 94,666:	: 298,100:
Other British	:	:	:	:	:	:
ports.....	: 4,856:	: 3,271:	: 233,717:	: 207,291:	: 192,229:	: 121,600:
Total Great	:	:	:	:	:	:
Britain.....	: 56,218:	: 117,048:	: 2,556,009:	: 3,028,549:	: 2,097,820:	: 3,307,277:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Scandinavia.....	: 963:	: 9,202:	: 111,745:	: 443,200:	: 62,673:	: 253,420:
Other ports.....	: 50:	: 1,571:	: 35,004:	: 412,466:	: 94,026:	: 555,310:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Grand Total..	: 57,231:	: 127,821:	: 2,698,758:	: 3,884,215:	: 2,274,519:	: 4,116,470:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Weekly Reports of International Apple Shippers' Association.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen, and New York

(By Cable)

	: February 12	: February 19	: February 26
	: 1925	: 1925	: 1925
	: Cents per lb.	: Cents per lb.	: Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, Official Quotation.....	45.95	45.70	45.70
New York, 92 score.....	<u>1</u> / 39.50	41.00	42.50
London:			
Danish.....	47.99	47.84	48.44
New Zealand.....	37.11	37.21	37.39
New Zealand, unsalted.....	40.53	40.19	40.15
Australian.....	35.41	35.72	36.75
Australian, unsalted.....	37.75	37.85	38.24
Argentine, unsalted.....	34.13 - 37.11	35.29 - 38.27	37.39 - 38.24
Dutch, unsalted.....	-----	<u>2</u> / 47.62	<u>2</u> / 49.92

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

1/ Due to holiday on Feb. 12, the New York quotation is for the preceding day.

2/ F.O.B.

GERMAN HOG AND FAT MARKET

(By Cable)

Items	Unit	Week Ending	
		February 18	February 25
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets.....	Number	52,675	51,159
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.91	12.97
Prices of lard, tierces, Hamburg..	"	17.57	17.58
Prices of margarine, Berlin.....	"	13.29	13.29

Prices of American Apples in British Markets
Weeks ending February 21 and 28, 1925.

Variety and Grade	Origin	Market	Week ending February	Week ending February 28
			Per bbl.	Per bbl.
York Imperial: All grades....	Virginia	London	\$5.50 - \$5.73	\$6.19 - \$6.90
A 2-1/2 inches.....	"	Liverpool	-----	9.52
A 2-3/4 "	"	"	6.69 - 7.40	-----
A 2-1/4 "	"	"	6.92 - 7.64	-----
B 2-1/4 "	"	"	4.78	-----
Gano: A 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	-----	6.42 - 7.80
Rhode Island Greening:				
A 2-1/2 inches.....	New York	"	-----	6.90 - 7.92
A 2-1/4 "	"	"	6.42 - 6.78	5.71 - 7.14
B 2-1/4 "	"	"	5.24 - 5.62	5.95
Baldwin: A 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	6.42 - 6.62	7.35
A 2-1/4 inches.....	Maine	"	a/7.85 - 8.57	-----
B 2-1/4 "	New York	"	-----	5.71
Yellow Newtown: B 2-1/4 in.	Virginia	"	5.38 - 5.73	-----
A 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	-----	7.26 - 9.16
Ben Davis: A 2-1/4 inches....	"	London	-----	5.95
A 2-1/4 inches.....	"	Liverpool	-----	6.42
			Per box	Per box
Yellow Newtown: Extra Fancy..	Oregon	"	2.82 - 3.47	3.69 - 3.81
Extra Fancy.....	"	London	2.76 - 3.00	3.33 - 3.57
" "	Washington	Liverpool	2.28 - 2.52	-----
Fancy.....	Oregon	"	2.40 - 3.24	3.27 - 3.59
"	"	London	2.52 - 2.76	-----
"	Washington	Liverpool	2.34 - 2.46	-----
"	California	"	2.34 - 2.64	-----
C Grade.....	Oregon	"	2.52 - 2.70	3.21
" "	"	London	2.40 - 2.64	-----
" "	Washington	Liverpool	2.17 - 2.40	-----
All grades.....	California	London	2.05 - 2.17	-----
" "	"	Liverpool	-----	2.95 - 3.09
Winesap: Extra Fancy.....	Washington	"	2.76 - 3.24	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.64 - 3.12	-----
"	Oregon	London	-----	2.74 - 3.09
C Grade.....	Washington	Liverpool	2.34 - 2.64	-----
Stayman Winesap: Extra Fancy:	"	"	2.46 - 2.76	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.17 - 2.28	-----
C Grade.....	"	"	2.52	-----
Spitzenburg: Extra Fancy.....	"	"	2.64 - 3.24	-----
Extra Fancy.....	Oregon	London	2.88 - 3.00	-----
Fancy.....	Washington	Liverpool	2.70 - 3.12	-----
"	Oregon	London	2.64 - 2.76	-----
"	"	Liverpool	2.28 - 2.88	-----
C Grade.....	Washington	"	1.99	-----
" "	Oregon	London	2.52 - 2.64	-----
" "	"	Liverpool	2.40 - 2.64	-----
All Grades.....	"	London	-----	3.57
Rome Beauty: Extra Fancy.....	Washington	Liverpool	2.76 - 2.88	-----
Extra Fancy.....	Oregon	"	2.40	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.34	-----
C Grade.....	Washington	"	2.52	-----

a/ Similar lot in poor condition brought \$3.63.

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